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ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,017—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10390
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6398	.....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July.	POONAA	6810	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince ...due 3rd	May	Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
a City of Manchester	5554	...	May 7 1910
B City of A ...	4936	May 14 1910	...
C Trafford Hall	3321	,, 24 ,,	...
D City of Karachi	5557	...	31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
a City of Glasgow	6437	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
a City of Calcutta	7313	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

a Via Marseilles or Naples.

JOINT SERVICE
IN CONNECTION WITH
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP
HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Nordlloyd Steamer from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class	Second Class.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Naples	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Marseilles or Genoa	Single ...	525	390
	Return ...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ...	550	420
	Return ...	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. El. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date, Time.	Route via.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 28th Apr. 9 a.m.	C. Mandvi.
EMARA	3,171	Fri. 29th Apr. 6 a.m.	Direct †
LINGA	3,171	Mon. 2nd May 11 a.m.	P. D & C.M.*

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Forebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvi.

FOR C. MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th April, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomara, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 2nd May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuwait.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 26th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

26th April, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillinhaer	16th ,,
KOERNER	5422	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	26th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Ratcich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,, 750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 26th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Giurgevich	5805	25th May 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	26th Apr.
a PRAESIDENT	3,310	Jacobsen	10th May.
b MARKGRAF	3,680	Timm	28th ,,
a KANZLER	3,000	Ulrich	7th June.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1910.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July ,,
DUMBRA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBRA	5,685	Rebufat	30th May 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Byojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fangtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Haraudrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. ISMAIL HAJI HOOLA. C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

FIRE AT ETAWAH

Successful use of

THE "MINIMAX"
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE SECRETARY of the Municipal Board, Etawah, writes to Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay, on the 11th April, 1910, as follows:—

I have the honour to state for your information that some six shops caught fire on the night of 6th April, 1910.

I received intelligence somewhat late and used the "MINIMAX" which, no doubt, put out the high flames of the fire, and thus saved other shops containing cloth, etc.

Next day at noon in another quarter fire broke out. We hastened to use the "MINIMAX" and thus the fire was put out promptly. No doubt the "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER proved very useful and saved thousands of rupees.

Will you please send some two dozen re-fills for "MINIMAX" EXTINGUISHER at your convenience as there are none in stock?

The Price of "MINIMAX" Complete with necessary charge is Rs. 33-12.
(Same as London, i.e. £ 2-5).
Security Wall Brackets, Rs. 4.

Further particulars from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

The New **BUDGET** says **SMOKE** the **BEST** quality and **LESS** quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.		Rs.	A.	POPULAR BRANDS.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence, per	50	7	8	La Costa Brasileros	per 50	6	0
El Balcon, Deliciosos	,, 50	6	8	Young American	,, 50	6	0
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	,, 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra	,, 50	4	8
La Silvira, Especials	,, 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	,, 50	3	8
La Crema, Matinees	,, 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	,, 100	8	0
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	,, 100	8	0	,, ,, Neuberg & Co's	,, 50	4	8
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled	,, 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias	,, 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. **D. MERWAN & CO.,** 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Kareeba	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

MOTORISTS,

ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY

M. BUTLER & CO.

And you will find that they are not addicted to

FANCY PRICES,

And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to

M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, &c., which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INDIAN PATENT STONE.

FLOORING TILES
REINFORCED AND
SIMPLEX FLOORS,
STEEL STANCHIONS,
CAST AND WROUGHT IRON
COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

GARLICK & Co.,

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	RS. 1-8
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	Per Tin.
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder)	
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY of AFRICA."

ARRIVED on the 24th April, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.), Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 25th April, 1910.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CASTALIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th April, 1910.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by Mr. J. F. KARAKA, for Steel and Reinforced Concrete Work in the New Theatre, now in course of construction at New Queen's Road.

For particulars apply to—

A. L. COLACO, A.M.I.C.E.I., Etc., Architect, etc.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NARANJI DWARKADAS has contracted TO SELL to our client, Mr. KHIMJI DEWJI, the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 91 Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 25th day of April, 1910.

All that piece or parcel of ground admeasuring 251 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 412-684, Collector's New No. 2299-3143, Old Survey Nos. 39-40, and New Survey Nos. 1655-1655 situate at old Hanuman Lane in Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 1456, and Street Nos. 118, 120, 122, which premises are bounded on or towards the North by the old Hanuman Lane, on or towards the South, East and West by the properties formerly of Gordhan Pitamber and now of Jamnabai, his widow, which premises have been for a long time past in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL, Purchaser's Attorneys.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	„ „
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Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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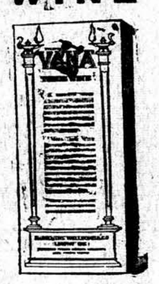
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Rs. 1,00,00,000.

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O. M. BARNES, Manager.

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Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 3,00,000

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F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„	„

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, April 25.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T.T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ...	... 1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	... 1s. 4 9-32d. 15th May
" 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 15/32d.
France 3 m/s " ...	... 171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s " ...	... 139 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 130 1/4
" Shanghai ...	... 175
" Japan ...	... 149

The market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market opened at 94-8 ready and 94 11-3 months' sight May settlement declined to 94-7 and 94 9-6 and improved to 94 9-6 for this account and 94-12 for next account.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remained unchanged both for ready and forward and New York also. Yesterday morning silver locally opened at Rs.72-2-0. London market, having a good demand from India, remained unchanged. Hence our market remained strong and demand continued the whole day on a moderate scale. Futures advanced at the close to Rs. 72-4-0. There was a good demand for ready and about 75 to 100 packages changed hands. The tendency of the market is upward.

Gold market in the absence of up-country and local demand remained dull and there being very little business prices were easier by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in good demand as usual and prices remained unchanged.

We quote :-

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch	27	7	0
National Bank	24	1	5
Chartered Bank	24	0	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	72	3	0
17 Penny ready	72	2	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	72	4	0
Second	72	6	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed.—London prices were 1-2 down. Demand for ready was poor and there being more sellers for futures prices locally declined by three annas. Tone—Dull.

Rapeseed.—London remained unchanged, but demand was absolutely dull and sellers being free, prices declined from four to eight annas. Tone—Dull.

Poppyseed.—Demand being less, prices declined two annas. Tone—Dull.

Castorseed.—Enquiry is poor and prices were easier by eight annas. Tone—Quiet.

Groundnuts, Gingellyseed and Mowraseed.—Quiet but steady. There is moderate demand from shippers and prices are unchanged.

Wheat.—Home prices are unchanged. There being more sellers, prices were easier by an anna and there is very little business passing. Tone—Quieter.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	... Rs. 10 13
Linseed, Small ...	... " 10 11

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	... Rs. 6 6
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 4
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 9
Castorseed ...	... " 38 to 39
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 12
Maize	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 42 to 45
Mustardseed ...	... " 85 to 92
Gingellyseed ...	... " 41 to 50
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 49 to 50
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} " 45 to 49
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} " 43 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} " 42 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 43 to 45
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} " 49 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} " 41 to 42
Do. Ahmedabad...	

WHEAT—

Pissi	... " 35 to 38
Hard Red... ...	... " 32 to 33
Cottonseed ...	... " 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd April :—

Wheat	11,764 cwts
Linseed	16,021 "
Rapeseed	12,514 "
Gingellyseed	2,580 "
Poppyseed...	4,134 "
Groundnuts	2,208 "
Castorseed...	11,173 "
Rice	4,814 "
Myrabollams	7,185 "
Cottonseed...	26,583 "
Mowraseed...	... "
Gram	1,269 "
Joowar	868 "
Maize	333 "

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai 500, unsold stock 55,000 ex 180.

Tone of the Shanghai.—The Yarn Market is very week and in a declining position ; the rates have gone 2 to 3 Taels down ; shippers are forcing sales.

400 Bombay Cotton	12 7-2
200 Indo-China	10 6-14½
200 Indo-China	12 7-1½
100 David	12 7-1
100 Curims	12 7-1

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay	1,477 1-2
India	67
Indian Specie	52 1-2

MILLS.

David	385
Kohinoor	680
Maneckji Petit	2,892 1-2
New Great Eastern ...	180
Phœnix	90

PRESSES.

New Mofussil...	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	95
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...	160
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord	300
Colaba Land & Mill	1,110
Treacher & Co	555

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Dholka	116
Ahmedabad-Prantej	587 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	455

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 3 points down, the New York is unchanged and New Futures also declined 4 and 2.

Our market at Colaba was dull having very little demand from mills and exporters, and prices for ready declined Rs. 2 to 3, in the evening 4 to 6 points up and as opener received more buyers for futures market remained firm. Good Broach opened at Rs. 286 but demand being more advanced at the close to Rs. 287.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	A Blascheck	...Sawgin	... 326
100	do	...Bagalkot	... 300
100	do	...Broach	... 326
100	Jamshed Mills	...Khandeish	... 270
100	H Goculdas & Co	...Khangaon	... 276
100	do	...Hinganghat	... 280
200	Gaddum & Co	...Bengal	... 270
100	A Mori & Co Dmg	...Khandeish	... 220

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 265
" Good	... 253
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 281
" Good	... 270
Sind Punjab Fine	... 281
" Good	... 267
Khandesh Fine	... 285
" Good	... 275
Amraoti Fine	... 294
" " Good	... 286
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 295
" Good	... 287
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 300
" Good	... 293
Yeotmal Fine	... 300
" Good	... 298
Nagpore Fine	... 309
" Good	... 301
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 312
" Good	... 304
Methia Fine	... 284
" Good	... 274
Broach Gin Fine	... 325
" Good	... 319
Sawginned Fine	... 325 Ap May
Coompta Ginned	... 317 "
Westerns "	... 302 "

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd April :—

Khandeish	94 Bales.
Central India...	477 "
Barsi and Nagur	464 "
Berar	755 "
Central Provinces	516 "
Oomras...	2,306 "
Dholera	1,339 "
Broach...	2,782 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	3,444 "
Westerns	102 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	238 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	518 "
Sind	...... "
Persian	11 "
American	...... "
Total ...	10,724 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales...	8,000
Total Imports	2,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Apl.—May.	7·59+4
May—June	7·56+4
June—July	7·53+5
July—Aug.	7·47+4
Aug.—Sept.	7·18+4
Sept.—Oct.	6·78+6
Oct.—Nov.	6·60+6
Nov.—Dec.	6·53+6
Dec.—Jan.	6·51+6

Market is steady.

FREIGHTS.

April.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	... 15 0	... 15 0
Dunkirk ...	... 15 6	... 16 0
Havre	... 16 0	... 16 6
Hull	......	......
Liverpool ...	... 15 0	... 15 6
Marseilles ...	... 15 0	... 15 6
Genoa	... 15 6	... 16 0
London ...	......	......
Hamburg ...	... 16 0	... 16 6
Trieste ...	... 17 0	... 18 0
Venice... ...	... 17 0	... 18 0
Open Ports ...	May & June	14 9

The Market is quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets		21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 53	Rs. 45 4
Tin Ingots.			... 40 8
Spelter	S M, M M, J, G		" 18 8
Georgshutte			" 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S		" 48 10
Copper Sheetings		...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	" 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings		lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12	" 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, April 23.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
1 Box ...	...	6,960	400

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
2 Boxes ...	...	10,890	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
A. A. Rahim	Bregenz	Aden
F. F. Campbell & Co ...	Seirstad	Bangkok

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd April, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	60	68,657
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	14	16,694

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23rd April 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 16th April 1910 :—

Liabilities.	Apr. 16. Rs.	Apr. 23 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,03,00,000	1,03,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ......; Public Deposits at Branches	1,64,42,912	1,69,17,709
Other Deposits	9,07,39,786	9,26,05,406
Post Bills	10,147	10,147
Sundries	23,40,107	25,06,315
Rs....	12,98,32,952	13,23,39,577
Assets.		
Government Securities......	1,49,99,579	1,46,78,687
Other authorised Securities.	25,49,931	24,47,476
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,37,76,950	2,35,41,923
Loans do. do. ...	3,45,13,983	3,57,51,869
Bills discounted and purchased	1,94,43,872	2,06,40,263
Dead Stocks	2,97,432	2,98,768
Stamps	6,228	6,149
Bullion	9,16,023	8,74,370
Balance with other Banks.	5,56,919	6,18,322
Sundries........................	3,69,970	3,70,288
Cash	3,24,03,065	3,31,11,962
	12,98,32,952	13,23,39,577

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th April, 1910, as compared with the statement of 11th April, 1910 :—

Liabilities.	April 11. Rs.	a.	p.	April 19. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,70,00,000	0	0	1,70,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	2,27,49,081	12	1	1,43,99,521	2	2
Other Deposits, &c	17,00,61,004	7	9	17,40,85,586	11	8
Bank Post Bills, &c................	9,35,946	9	11	31,80,201	13	9
Sundries	15,63,955	2	1	17,40,449	11	1
Rs ..	23,23,09,987	15	10	23,04,05,759	6	8
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,96,27,364	0	0	2,93,61,829	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	1,02,81,783	0	0	1,01,42,924	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,53,07,609	6	1	4,64,54,611	4	9
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,59,19,073	11	10	4,48,24,127	7	8
Bills discounted, &c	3,12,11,933	5	7	3,19,48,523	6	6
Balances with other Banks ...	31,45,554	15	3	33,35,878	6	5
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	22,05,466	10	6	22,05,017	13	6
Stamps	13,932	10	5	14,578	3	5
Sundries	1,99,022	7	8	1,83,966	8	11
	16,84,11,740	3	4	16,84,71,456	3	2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office.. ..	6,38,98,247	12	6	6,19,34,303	3	6
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	23,23,09,987	15	10	23,04,05,759	6	8

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	30,50,833	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	52,98,727	Do.
Other Deposits	40,24,582	Increase.
Post Bills.....................	22,44,255	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,04,394	Decrease.
Loans	6,47,002	Increase.
Accounts of Credit.........	10,94,946	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	7,36,590	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	14,11,067	Decrease.
Cash at Branches	5,52,878	Do.

Percentage 32·02.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—2937 cwts cottonseed and 1334 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—90 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 46 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stanley Hall s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adamsturm s—702 cwts bablas seed, Mehta Bros and Co.

Haigh Hall s—109 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 50 bales cotton, S Framji and Co ; 350 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Commodore s—5,100 cwts castorseed A Khimji.

Clantsham s—60,817 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji ; 20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed, W Bechar 2,000 cwts cottonseed H Govindji and Co 2,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

Harlyn s—4,000 cwts cottonseed. T Canji ; 1,012 cwts myrabolams, Kaliandas Bros.

Coinston Water s—2,001 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

FOR HAVRE.

Coniston Water s—150 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons ; 269 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co ; 501 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar ; 201 cwts mustardseed and 2,000 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Commodore s—330 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

Coniston Water s—201 cwts mustardseed Baur and Krause.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Leslie s—802 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 75 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,060 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 173 bales cotton and 97 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts turmeric, 750 cwts weedseed and 200 cwts poppyseed, Baur and Krause ; 265 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

Adamsturm s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,500 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 202 cwts bablahseed, Mehta Bros and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Adamsturm s—440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,000 cwts teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 510 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Ederman s—5,000 cwts linseed, and 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co , 6,001 cwts teelseed, 2,002 cwts linseed, and 1,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blaschek and Co.

Lady Lewis s—200 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 401 cwts rapeseed and 12,140 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS.

Japanic s—12,946 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—220 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 250 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy : 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 120 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co : 514 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Nippon s—715 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 3 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 220 bales cotton Volkert Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—250 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co.

Africa s—210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Nippon s—990 cwts gingellyseed J Facheri.

Africa s—226 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Africa s—250 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 162 cwts olibanum, E Sultanally.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—85 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 110 cases opium, P and O S N and Co ; 6 cwts agate stones, S A Busrai ; 30 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—6 chests opium, M Sukdeo ; 185 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—9 cwts copra, Eastern Asia Trading and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co ; 170 bales cotton, S Khusalchand ; 108 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co.

FOR *Kadi.*

CAN YOU DOUBT THIS

Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London : "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR.W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes—"KADI' saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.

Innumerable Original Testimoneals open to inspection.)

"KADI" cures with INSTANT relief worst cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

PRICE Re. 1-8.

DASTOOR SPECIFIC Co.,

Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the Bazar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

SURAT.

MARRIAGE.

GHIARA—KOTHAVALA—April 22, at Surat, Dinsha Nasarvanji Ghiara to Meherbanu, daughter of Assistant Surgeon Dorabsha Edalji Kothavala.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

ROBINSON—April 16, at Bhagalpur, Eliza Sturgeon (Bessie) Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, A M I C E. and grand-daughter of the late Rev. William Robinson, of Dacca.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Theatre : The Merrymakers and Novelty Cinematograph, 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Leave not that to chance which foresight might provide for, or care prevent."

United Men's Meeting—Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, B. D., will give an address to men in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Thursday next, April 28th, at 9-15 p. m. The subject of his address will be "Christ and Bhagvatgita."

A Dishonest Purdesi.—Wasudeo Lalchand, managing partner in the firm of Messrs. Raoji Sakalchand and Company, Hindi Brokers in Kolsa-street, reports that at 5 p.m. on Sunday, a Purdesi in the employ of the firm was entrusted with Rs. 5,080 in currency notes with instructions to pay the amount in ten different firms. The Purdesi has since disappeared with the money.

Concert at Mazagon.—A Concert will be given in the Boys' School of St. Peter's Mazagon on Thursday evening next at 9 o'clock by the Pursers' Department of the P. and O. s.s. "Caledonia." An excellent programme was given by this ship when last here, and new talent is to appear on Thursday. The proceeds of the Concert will be for expenses in connection with the school building.

A Gruesome Discovery.—Yesterday morning at about eleven o'clock a gruesome discovery was made at the Victoria Terminus station, when an empty waggon which was stinking very badly was opened and was found to contain the dead body of a male aged about thirty covered over with a dhotar. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition and no one could identify it. The waggon in which the body was found was brought from Wari Bunder to Victoria Terminus on Sunday night together with other waggons.

A Lecture on Mahomed and Islamism.—A meeting of the Anjuman-i-Mazhar-i-Islam, Bombay, was held on Saturday night at 9 p.m. at Grant Road in the hall of the Anjuman. There were present about 100 persons. Mr. Shaik Khalid Essooff was voted to the Chair. On the motion of Mr. Syed Hussain, the Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman, seconded by Munshi Mahomed Yacoob, Mr. Shaik Ahmed of the R. I. M. Dockyard, delivered a lecture on the birth of prophet Mahomed and Islamism. The lecture was most interesting, and it was greatly appreciated by the audience. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer and to the President, the meeting terminated.

Seamen's Institute.—Under the direction of Mrs. G. E. Y. Watson, a Concert was given at the Seamen's Institute last Saturday with great success, the music being of a high order and admirably rendered. In fact, had time permitted, every number would have been encored, especially the piano playing of Mrs. Ben Hick, the gither and mandoline duet by Mrs. Turner Green and Mrs. Watson, and the violin solos by Mrs. Portlock. Besides the above the following took part : Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. Ben Hick, Mr. A. M. Cassels and Mr. Turner Green. During the evening a large sum was contributed by the audience towards the cost of a proposed new room for temperance and other meetings.

Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Wickham, Band Sergeant, commencing to-day at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) :—

Introduction.........	3rd Act Lohengrin...	Wagner
Overture	French Comedy	Kelar Bela
Coadle Song.........	Schlummerlied.........	Schumann
Valse	A Toi.....................	Waldteufel
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach
Song	Sing me to Sleep	Greene
Indian Romance...	Rainbow.................	Wenrich

"FRIVOLITY" FREEAR.

A World-Entertainer.

Mr. Willie Freear, who announces two performances at the Empire Theatre on Saturday has a world-wide reputation as an entertainer. There is no part of the civilised world where Willie Freear has not given his entertainments, and, what is more, met with appreciation in Calcutta. He has had the honour of presenting his "Frivolities" on two occasions before King Edward and among his other royal patrons are the late Sultan of Turkey, from whom he was the recipient of a medal, the King of Greece, the King of Siam, and other Potentates. In India he has appeared before nearly all the leading Indian Princes, including the Maharajas of Mysore, Bikanir, Jodhpur, Travancore, Jind, Baroda, Dholpur, Rampore, Jaora, Kotah, Patiala, Vizianagram, Dhrangadhra, Kishengarh, Holkar, Scindia, Benares, etc. In Simla their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto did Mr. Freear the honour of personally complimenting him on the merits of his performance. At the performance in Mysore the Maharaja presented him with an autograph letter of recommendation to the Maharaja of Baroda.

Seats may be booked at Messrs. Soundy's, where Mr. Freear's credentials from Kings, Princes, Rajahs, Pashas, Ambassadors, Governors, etc., are on view. Popular "off season" prices Rs. 3—2—1.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN TOURIST.

Amongst the 639 American Tourists who arrived in Bombay by the steamship "Cleveland" on Saturday afternoon were a gentleman named John William Good, his wife and a son. Mr. Good died at sea at 1 a. m. on the 22nd instant from apoplexy while the steamer was on her way to Bombay. The deceased was born on 1st April 1852 and belonged to Mohmes, Illinois, Ohio. The body has been embalmed and placed in a leaden coffin and is now aboard the vessel. The coffin with the body will be transhipped to the steam ship "Black Prince" with a view to its being removed to America. The deceased is said to be a millionaire.

The Right Rev. Leonard Baron de Baumbach, Rector of the Passionist monastery, Broadway, Worcestershire, has received a Papal Bull appointing him Bishop of Gerasa and coadjutor, with the right of succession, to the Bishop of Nicopolis, whose see is in Bulgaria.

The Premier of Western Australia, Colonel Newton J. Moore, is arranging to secure 200 British domestic servants to leave for Australia in May and June. Assisted passages will be granted to approved applicants of good character between eighteen and thirty years of age who will pay £5 towards the cost.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF ARMS' ACT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Chibata Ibrahim, an Arab of Alexandria, was charged with possessing an automatic pistol and eleven cartridges. It appeared that Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki arrested the accused from a house in Pakmodia-Street on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, in applying for a remand said that he wanted to trace where the pistol had come from. The offence was a bailable one and if his Worship was inclined to bail out the accused the amount should be heavy.

His Worship granted one week's adjournment and ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. F. D. Panday and Mr. A. R. King, Honorary Magistrates, one Lala Walji was charged with occupying a portion of the road so as to cause obstruction and inconvenience to the public. The accused was the servant of Mr. Williams living at No. 5 Colaba Causeway. It appeared that certain complaints were made to the Commissioner of Police, in consequence of which the accused was arrested on Sunday afternoon. The accused had taken out a carpet on to the street where he began dusting it by beating it with a stick. The defence was that his work in no way caused obstruction. The Honorary Magistrates held that it caused inconvenience, but warned and discharged the accused.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Mayers charged Dhondu Shivram, a Hindu, before Mr. J. H. Bhabha, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to one Dhondu Dowlata, also a Hindu. It appears that on Saturday night at about eleven o'clock, the accused had a row with one Dhondu Mahdeo. The latter then went to sleep on a loft, shortly after, the accused went up to the loft with a stick and struck a blow to Dhondu Dowlata, aged sixteen, mistaking him in the dark for Dhondu Mahdeo and absconded after assaulting others sleeping there. Dhondu Dowlata was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he died last night. The accused was then arrested.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE LATE MR. D. F. KARAKA.

A Bust Ordered.

A meeting of the subscribers of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka Memorial Fund was held yesterday afternoon at the Bengali Girls' School, the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman presiding.

The total fund amount to Rs. 11,853 inclusive of interest.

Dr. Nariman, in opening the proceedings, said that at one time Mr. Dossabhoy was a leading citizen of Bombay and was respected both by the Government and the Public. He regretted the late Mr. R. M. Patel did not live to complete the memorial. He said Mr. Dossabhoy had served the Parsi Community and the country with conspicuous ability.

Mr. R. D. Settna then moved at out of the funds subscribed viz. Rs. 10,142 on which a further sum has been earned in the shape of interest Rs. 4,200 be expended in ordering a marble bust of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, C. S. I., to be executed by the eminent sculptor Mr. Thomas Brock R. A. at a cost of 200 guineas and in defraying the other expenses of a marble pedestal, packing, freight and insurance and in setting up the bust in a public place in Bombay ; that the balance with such other subscriptions as may be received hereafter be spent in some object of public utility or benevolence, as may be decided by the following sub-committee of the subscribers : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar ; Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon'ble Dr. T. B., Nariman, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit ; Mr. R. D. Settna ; Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia ; Sir Sassoon David ; Mr. Jivaji D. Ghandy ; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna ; Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdass ; Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdass ; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim ; Mr. Haji Saleman Abdul Wahed ; Sir Adamji Peerbhoy ; Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgur and Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash seconded the proposition which was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

PRIMARY EDUCATION AMONG GOANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Dr. J. O. Pires delivered on Saturday the 23rd instant, in the Goan Union Hall, Dabul, a lecture on "Primary Education among Goans", which was reported in your issue of the 25th instant. The lecturer attempted to show that the Primary Education or the cultivation of the pure Concanim language would help the Goans to fight the battle of life much better than they do at present. Any one who has been in Goa will have noticed that the vernacular spoken there among Hindus and Christians is a mixture of Concanim, Portuguese and Marathi languages, and therefore far different from the language, the study of which the lecturer recommended. Pure Concanim is now a dead language. It is neither written, spoken nor understood, except by a few scholars. I had occasion to hear Dr. Dalgado's sermon in pure Concanim, and his hearers, and I among the rest, were wondering in which language the Rev. Father was preaching. It will be seen, therefore, that pure Concanim would be quite a new language to the Goans, and its study would be attended with as much difficulty as that of any other languages. The lecturer, however, did not make it quite clear what advantage we would derive from its study. Marathi, Guzerati and Kanarese are the ruling vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency, where most of the Goans are employed and the study of any of these vernaculars would help the Goans a great deal more than their own. If the Concanim language is to be studied, it is for its own sake, but only a few among the Goans nowadays of costly living and poor salaries have time to spare. The experience of the Anglo-Vernacular school established at Santa Cruz in Goa on the lines proposed by the lecturer, should convince him that the Goan people do not fall in with his ideas.—Yours, etc.,

A GOAN.

BOMBAY DUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—The dust nuisance has been much discussed of late, I admit, but it being such a public matter, I would ask you to kindly give a few lines to bring it to the notice of those, who may be responsible for what I was witness to on Saturday evening last.

On the road from Wodehouse bridge towards Colaba some half a dozen coolies were engaged in filling baskets with the heaps of dust, rubbish and horse litter, which had been swept up to the side of the road, and then raising the basket, above their heads, by a dexterous twist, scattered the rubbish over the footpath all along by the Railway Terminus. It can easily be imagined the clouds of dust raised by this and the after results when the high wind blew all the dust about into the houses and down people's throats.

Can this be the Municipal order for the disposal of road sweepings, or the Contractor's device for saving cartage, or what ?—Yours, &c.,

A. S. SOUNDY.

Bombay, April 25.

President Taft, in a message to Congress, asks for an appropriation for the purpose of investigating the cause of cancer in fishes. It is hoped that the inquiry will throw some light on the disease as it affects human beings.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, April 25.

A fresh disturbance has appeared in Baluchistan and has caused a local precipitation in the North-East of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. A few falls of rain have occurred in Assam, Deltaic Bengal, and South India. Chief amounts; Dibrugarh, three quarters ; Calcutta, Dera Ismail Khan and Mysore a-half.

Forecast.—Local precipitation in the extreme North and a few falls of rain in North-East of India and South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25th APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 25th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate to heavy cloud prevails over nearly the whole division. The air is damper than usual. Temperature during day is generally low ; while at night it has risen slightly and is now normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north-west, and also in the east ; elsewhere they are clear. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded everywhere except in Upper Sind where they have cleared. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Maximum temperature is below the average ; the minimum is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air is about the average. Day temperature is in excess at Bhavnagar Para, in defect at Veraval and Neemuch, and normal in other places ; night temperature is low at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Cloud has decreased and skies are lightly clouded only in the north. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal ; the minimum has fallen and is in defect at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Bijapur and Nizamabad, and a defect at Nizamabad at night.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased in the Punjab and weather in Upper India is slightly disturbed ; light precipitation has been recorded at Multan only. Skies are also densely clouded in the south of the Peninsula, and rain though light has been general in Malabar and Mysore.

Nearly general rain is probable in the south. A few showers may occur in the extreme north.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (24th)	84·6	69·6	...	14·63
Jask	84·3	...	...	7·65
Muskat (24th)	92·8	84·6	...	2·69
Multan	94·3	72·0	0·03	1·78
Rawalpindi	82·9	64·9	...	5·30
Lahore	90·4	70·2	...	5·56
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	93·5	68·9	...	3·05
Delhi	96·2	72·7	...	2·98
Agra	98·0	73·0	...	2·05
Mainpuri	100·8	67·5	...	0·98
Jhansi	101·5	78·0	...	1·11
Cawnpore	100·3	67·0	...	1·32
Allahabad	102·1	71·5	...	1·40
Jacobabad	100·6	70·8	...	1·72
Karachi	84·5	76·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	98·9	77·7	...	1·90
Jaipur	99·0	76·5	...	1·55
Kotah	103·0	80·6	...	0·95
Bhuj	101·6	70·5	...	?
Dwarka	84·8	76·7	...	0·56
Veraval	82·1	69·8	...	0·45
Rajkot	?	72·2	...	0·59
Bhavnagar Para	106·7	72·0	...	1·04
Surat	101·1	72·1	...	0·42
Ahmedabad	105·6	74·7	...	0·48
Deesa	104·3	71·4	...	0·05
Neemuch	97·0	75·8	0.03	0·13
Indore	99·6	74·6	...	0·08
Jubbulpore	101·3	68·3	...	1·67
Saugor	101.1	74·0	...	0·77
Hoshangabad	103·6	?	...	1·62
Khandwa	105·2	80·6	...	0·60
Akola	106·7	80·1	...	5·27
Amraoti	105·3	77·3	...	4·31
Nagpur	105·1	72·3	...	5·04
Chanda	...	...	...	...
Raipur	103·7	74·6	...	2·70
Bombay	91·7	78·4	...	...
Ratnagiri	88·8	75·9	...	...
Mormugao	90·5	78·2	...	...
Karwar	89·8	78·0	...	1·55
Malegaon	105·4	76·6	...	0·31
Ahmednagar	102·4	69·5	...	2·09
Poona	101·5	68·8	...	...
Sholapur	104·3	76·9	...	0·63
Bijapur	104·2	73·7	...	0·41
Belgaum	99·8	65·6	...	2·22
Aurangabad	102·2	75·2	...	1·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·4	71·2	...	0·03
Hyderabad	105·3	80·2	...	...
Mangalore	93·8	74·8	0·03	2·44
Calicut	90·8	78·1	0·01	11·47
Cochin	90·7	80·3	0·02	15·39
Colombo	90·5	72·0	...	21·23
Masulipatam	93·8	77·7	...	0·47
Bellary	106·5	74·8	0·02	1·24
Cuddapah	110·2	82·6	...	0·02
Madras	101·5	81·0	...	4·86
Bangalore	94·8	67·8	0·04	0·63
Coimbatore	97·4	73·3	...	3·98
Trichinopoly	102·6	79·3	...	3·97
Negapatam	99·0	80·0	...	9·03

In column wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

STANDARD BROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 25th April was 29·893 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

A Return published at the instance of the Local Government Board states that in 1908 there were 125 deaths in England and Wales certified to be due to starvation or accelerated by privation, 52 of them occurring in London and 73 in the provinces. Investigation showed that in 80 cases no application had been made for poor relief, or was made only when the person was in a dying condition.

Mr. James J. Hill, the American railway magnate, in an interview, said that the railroads of the United States would need £1,920,000,000 during the next six years if the country was to escape unprecedented congestion. Mr. Hill continued : "We might come into contact with the somet and survive the shock, but we cannot go on with our railroads in their present condition. What we need is not more equipment, but more terminal facilities and tract sidings." Mr. Hill predicted a rise in freight rates in consequence of the congestion.

This elder brother evidently knows how to play doctor, in real earnest. He knows about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His mother told him. Her mother told her, and her grandmother's mother told her mother. It's the one standard cough medicine for children



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is entirely free from narcotics or poison of any kind. It is the great remedy the world over for colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, la grippe, and all bronchial complaints.

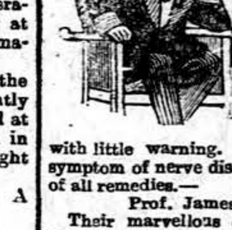
Accept no substitute or cheap and worthless imitation. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—



Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

Address:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.

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Fancy Stationery, &c., &c., &c.

Prices very moderate.

Up-country orders, however small, executed promptly.

A trial solicited.

Dr. I. D. W. Gillespie, late of Sir J. J. Hospital and Superintendent, Panchgani, can always be consulted in our premises, at a very moderate fee.

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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
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FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitities and Motor Accessories.

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Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.



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BEYNON & Co. 55 Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	Ismaila s.	Feuvre	Sourabaya, Mar22
	Othello s.	Webster	Hull, Mar. 22
	Menerio s.	Thomson	Newcastle, Mar24
	Harpeley s.	Folster	Blyth, Mar. 23
	City of Calcutta s.	Miller	Karachi, Apl. 24
	Dwarka s.	Morzon	Buschire, Apl. 17
	City of Agra s.	Buck	Newport, Mar.22
	Chupra s.	Henderson	Antwerp, Mar. 5
	Moyna s.	Mande	Buschra, Apl. 15
	Castalia s.	Tait	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Kingagate s.	Obeshire	Karachi
	Linga s.	Outbush	Karachi
	Gastein s.	Cherish	Trieste
	Japanic s.	Shadforth	Port Said
	Nerbadda s.	Cruz	Moulmein
	Itinda s.	Goss	Mangalore
	Virawa s.	Emmett	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—

Steamer Westmoor for Liverpool.
" Chupra for Antwerp.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
" Othello for Hull.
" Corinth for Liverpool.
" Homayun for Jeddah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	From
21	Ravenfels	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Doo Balduino, from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 24th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 23rd instant at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 26th April.

373—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. Oil bottles and pull throughs must be returned with Rifles or will be charged for.

374—Bugle Practice—To-day Tuesday 26th instant Bugle practice on the Maidan at 8 p m (S T).

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	2	3	16
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	3	9
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	7	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	8
G Mahim and Worli	8	8	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	13
Total	28	32	108
This day last year	73	72	161

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 25th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	58	84	17
B	131	75	11
E	160	177	39
C	87	88	13
D	79	57	5
E	82	17	2
E	73	61	4
F	77	14	3
G	71	6	2
Total	818	579	86
Total killed to date rats			1,397

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th April 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	22	15	43	64	20
Teheran ...	25	10	15	4	37
Suez	25	14	5	0	51

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Borazjoon reports Ahvaz line interrupted between Ramhormuz and Ahvaz.

Saigon Bangkok route restored (18-4-10).

Turkish route restored (25-4-10).

IN a recent address to the Medical Congress in Paris, Dr. Doyen gave a demonstration of his method of cancer treatment. He claims that if the affection is diagnosed sufficiently early, "cancers in different parts of the body can be cured by one or two applications of his method.

SENATOR LODGE has introduced a Bill in the United States Congress with the object of limiting the use by producers of cold storage facilities for the purpose of artificially maintaining the price of food.

PIANOS FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 26th April, 1910.

AN INDIAN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

IT ought not to be necessary to look to India for an appeal to British militarism, but we find Colonel Stockley, of the Indian Army, who, after retirement, still remains amongst us, has felt himself impelled to make an appeal to the Working Men of Great Britain in support of national service. This he does in a pamphlet penned in far Kashmir. The pamphlet is addressed to the Working Men, because its writer recognises that in their hands lies the decision of the great national questions of the day. And the particular national question which is in his pages laid before them is that of "Compulsory Military Training for Home Defence—every fit man, without distinction of class or wealth, being called upon to serve—but not outside the British Isles, unless as a volunteer." Thus it will be seen that Colonel Stockley is an advocate of compulsory service of the description urged by many another officer—service with the Territorials as it were—service for home defence only. This, of course, is only the thin end of the wedge, a fact which is not denied by the advocates of a modified sort of Conscription. But there are few, who profess to have studied the question at all, who do not foresee that sooner or later, conscription, as it is known to-day in continental countries, is bound to come. Colonel Stockley stands by Lord Roberts and complains that the "endeavours of the great soldier, our late leader in war and the man surely of all others to whom the nation should look up with the highest regard, who is above party and thinks only of the welfare of the State," should prove fruitless. He has repeatedly told us of the danger which threatens our country and the Empire, but "his warnings seem to fall upon deaf ears as far as many of our ministers and politicians are concerned." That is true, but the deafness is that which will not hear; for there is no gainsaying that neither is willing to stand forward in favour of compulsory military service, though each would be glad if the other would do so. Such a programme would mean certain defeat at the polls, and party rather than principles would guide statesmen in their campaigns until we are very much nearer the millennium than we are at present.

As Colonel Stockley puts it, the best way to lessen the frequency of war is to be as strong as possible and well prepared for it. The sentiment has been expressed before, more tersely, but not more emphatically. To be weak is to invite attack, especially in case of a country like ours which has much to lose. For nations cannot place reliance on the good will or friendliness of other nations. International incidents arise when least we expect them and the nations which are friendly to-day are at one another's throats to-morrow. What we can rely on is our own strength and spirit and readiness—when we have it. That we are undermanned and unprepared is as well known and as fully recognised as anything can well be. But the army is under strength and sufficient officers cannot be found for it, let alone men. It was anticipated that the inauguration of the Territorials would supply us with ample men for home-defence, yet such has not proved to be the case. During the present year many thousands of these will have completed their period of service, and it has been ascertained that comparatively few intend to re-engage. The number of recruits falls far below that of those resigning and we shall have a force which is utterly inadequate for the propose for which it was intended. Employers are not nearly so willing to afford facilities for their employes to attend the requisite number of drills and scarcely a week during the manœuvre season passes but we hear of men being refused leave to attend camp. The national spirit is at a low ebb with people such as these and compulsory service is desirable to save them against themselves. The smallest self-sacrifice would give us a force of Territorials equal to the work of home defence and we might even find enough volunteers to reinforce battalions abroad in case of emergency. But unless that spirit of self-sacrifice, for the sake of country, can be fostered, there is nothing for it but conscription.

The opponents of compulsory service point with pride and satisfaction to the experiences of the Boer War, when "duke's son and cook's son" rushed forward and went to the war. But we may not have to fight farmers in the next war. Raw youths, undrilled, unable to ride on with the most elementary acquaintance with fire-arms will not do to pit against men who have served a term with their own regular army. British pluck and daring cannot be weighed against—German marksmanship, for example. If we are to hold our own we must have many thousands more men capable of hitting a smaller object than a field with a haystack in it. "In case of invasion we would rise as one man," say the enemies of conscription, and in the words of a Labour member of Parliament: "If an enemy invaded us a million bayonets would flash in the sun." True, but of what use would be an agglomeration of bayonets in the hands of undrilled, undisciplined men? Better they were buried in the earth and the sun should not shine on them. A million undrilled bayonets could be easily disposed of by twenty thousand trained. Civilians under arms, moreover, get short shrift in modern warfare. To be of any use at all the man who bears arms must know how to use them and Britain has too few of these in proportion to her population and to her necessities. Home defence should be the duty shared by all, and we do not think it could be regarded as any undue interference with the liberty of the subject if each and every physically fit man, over the age of twenty years, were compelled to learn how to defend himself and his property. Employers who cannot, or will not, permit their hands the necessary time for training should be made to pay for those who will. Compulsory military training, if only with the Territorials for Home Defence, would, as Colonel Stockley shows, easily and comparatively cheaply, give us a force that could prevent an army ever attempting to invade us, or if it did not, one that which would effectually deal with any invading army. External affairs being quiet, no one would ever attempt an invasion, it is true. But our hands may be full outside Europe one day and then the feeling of hesitancy might disappear and we should be found wanting. It is the unexpected which always occurs, and that which we should be prepared for.

COLONIAL SECOND CHAMBERS. DURING the passionate struggle which is going on at home over the power of veto of the House of Lords, it is interesting to examine the constitution and powers of second chambers in the leading colonies. The necessary information is supplied by a Colonial Office paper which deals in considerable detail with the Legislative Chambers of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia, amongst others of lesser importance. In both constitutions the power of the Second Chamber over financial measures is limited, although in the case of Canada the limitation is very small. It is merely provided that no financial bill shall originate in the Senate; when a bill has passed the House of Commons, having originated there, the Senate appears to be at liberty to do what it pleases with it. In Australia the limitation is much more severe. "The Senate may not amend any proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenues or moneys for the ordinary annual services of the Government. The Senate may not amend any proposed law so as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people." This is a very comprehensive clause which practically takes from the Senate all control over financial bills. The only course which the Upper Chamber is allowed to take towards securing an amendment of such a bill is to return it to the House of Representatives with a polite request.

In case of disputes between the Upper and Lower Houses, the Canadian constitution contains nothing which makes express provision for such a contretemps. However there is a most interesting clause, which provides that the Governor-General may summon additional members of the Upper Chamber upon direction from the King. These additional members, however, are strictly limited in number. There is nothing like the extravagance of Mr. Asquith's claim, that it is perfectly constitutional to ask His Majesty to nominate Peers to any number. In Canada the new members summoned may be either three or six in number, so that unless the voting in the Upper Chamber is extremely close, its members are secure in their prerogative of rejecting a measure from the Lower House. In Australia they expressly provide for the contingency, but in a much more complicated manner. If within two sessions the Senate twice rejects or amends in a manner which the House of Representatives will not accept, a measure passed by that House, the Governor-General has power to dissolve both Houses. If after such dissolution another dead-lock occurs, the Governor-General has power to summon a joint session of both Houses, a majority of which has power to pass or amend the bill, as though by both Houses. The members of the respective Houses here became important. Under the constitution it is provided that the House of Representatives must be nearly double that of the Senate, the present numbers being Senate 36, House of Representatives 75. Thus the popularly elected assembly has in the end the preponderance of power, though not even under Labour Government to the excessive degree which Mr. Asquith seeks to give the House of Commons by his resolutions.

FROM COMMERCE TO DIPLOMACY. IT is not often that a man who has made his name and his fortune in the world of commerce, transfers his allegiance to the realms of diplomacy and receives the highest preferment therein. But such is the case of His Excellency Mr. Robert Bacon, the Ambassador of the United States at Paris, who was a partner in the world-famed firm of J. Pierpont Morgan and Co. until 1905, when he suddenly aspired to politics and became an Under-Secretary of State at Washington. The Embassy at Paris was his next move, and no more appropriate appointment could have been made, for the first task which the new Ambassador had to take up was one which called for all the business capacity of the commercial man and all the tact of the diplomatist. It was the delicate one of avoiding a rupture, which seemed imminent, between his own country and France, on the subject of Customs Tariffs. The relations between the two countries had hitherto been governed by a Convention which, however, was dated to expire on the 31st March last and there were not wanting indications that the United States Government intended to exact their full pound of flesh in the form of the maximum duty on French goods allowed by the recently promulgated "Payne Law." The interests involved were very large, the total volume of business between the two countries amounting to over forty-seven millions stirling, of which 42 per cent. represents exports from France. The French Government were therefore prepared to retaliate and it was only the skill of Mr. Bacon which avoided a tariff war that would have caused the most serious loss to both countries. On the 19th March last, the United States entered into an agreement with France, to take effect from the first of this month, whereby they understook to impose on French goods only the minimum Customs tariff allowed by their "Payne Law," and France on the other hand consented to the maintenance of the existing favourable rates allowed by the Convention that has just expired.

SPECIAL RESERVE OFFICERS. As illustrating the methods of the Army Council, the "Army and Navy Gazette" this week makes a statement to which, we hope, attention will be drawn in Parliament. Some time ago a Commanding Officer of a reserve battalion applied to the local military authorities and to the War Office for a second-in-command. The reply he received was that there were no available officers. Dissatisfied, the Commanding Officer addressed our contemporary, which advertised for the officer desired—a Major. Says the Military journal: "We drew attention to the fact that there was a vacancy for a major in a battalion of the Special Reserve, and invited candidates to put themselves into communication with us. By the very first post came letters from two ex-majors of the Regular Army, who both stated that they were quite willing to accept the post, while the next few days brought still further applications, so that the Commanding Officer concerned has now a batch of candidates from which to choose." "The Army and Navy Gazette" commenting on the subject, rightly observes that the measure of success attained merely shows how extremely incompetent the War Office is to carry out a simple duty. With the machinery at the disposal of the Army Council this want of administrative ability is scarcely credible. The Special Reserve is short of officers, and efforts should be made to remedy this state of things.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 11, p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m on Friday next.

THE annual Royal Engineer Dinner will be held at the United Service Club, Simla, on the 13th of June.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd April 1910, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1909 of 245,000 maunds and Rs. 45,000 in the earnings.

MR. EDMUND CANDLER, who wrote a series of interesting and instructive articles in "Blackwood" and "Cornhill" on Indian subjects and scenes, has reproduced them through Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, in a handsome volume, elegantly illustrated.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—A most enjoyable evening was spent at the Railway Institute at Jhansi when the men of the Locomotive Department gave a dance as a farewell to their Deputy Superintendent, Mr. T. W. Bonner. The good feeling prevailing between Mr. Bonner and his men is most noteworthy.

AN extraordinary maritime occurrence is related in the current number of the "Bulletin Mensuel du Cercle des Machinistes de Mer." During a voyage from Port Talbot to Bastia, the steamship "Trafalgar" fell in with terrible snowstorms in the Channel. Near the Wolf Rock, a sudden explosion was heard and the whole ship appeared to be enveloped in blue flames, all the iron and steel glowing as though it had been coated with phosphorus. Captain Davies, the Commander, who was on the bridge at the time, saw a ball of fire disappear into the waves near the ship, throwing up a regular waterspout as it did so. The engine-room at the same time became a mass of sparks, and the third officer, who was holding on to an iron bar, was thrown violently to the ground. It was found that all the compasses had gone wrong, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the ship made for Falmouth, the nearest port. On arrival it was found that the vessel had become strongly magnetised, and unless this condition can be got rid of, she will remain practically useless.

IN connection with the extension of the cadet movement, under the new Australian Defence Act, it is calculated that the Commonwealth Government will require 160,000 rifles. Of the first order for 56,000 rifles of the '310 Martini cadet pattern, which has been placed in Birmingham, 30,000 are to be delivered within twelve months, the remainder being completed three months later. They will be shipped to Australia in batches as they are finished.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Marine Officer's Escapade.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 8.

REMARKABLE conduct on the part of an officer of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry was related on Wednesday at a naval court martial held at Devonport for the trial of Lieutenant Francis Hastings Thomas, of the cruiser Doris, of the Atlantic Fleet. The circumstantial letter of Captain Spencer Hickley, who prosecuted, stated that the prisoner attended the preliminary examination for interpreters in German and Italian in January, and should have returned to the Doris on January 19, but did not do so. A letter was afterwards received from him asking to be allowed to resign his commission. In reply to this, a telegram was sent to the prisoner directing him to return to his ship.

About Feb. 3 an undated letter was received from prisoner by acting-Lieutenant James George Watson, Royal Naval Reserve. That letter was written from the Sailor's Rest, Havre, where the prisoner appeared to be staying under an assumed name. In it prisoner stated there was a sum of money short in the mess cash-box, and also mentioned that he was being supported by the British Consul until such time as he was able to work his passage to New York. On that letter being brought to the prosecutor's notice, he at once wired to the Consul-General at Havre, asking for information and giving the two aliases under which the officer might be passing. A reply was received immediately that prisoner was in distress and that the Consul would do his best to detain him. Another letter, dated Feb. 7, was received by Paymaster Roffey, in which the prisoner stated, "Like a fool I took £2 from the mess money-box." A cheque for £25 was enclosed, and had been duly honoured.

In consequence of communications between prisoner and his relations he was induced to return to his home at Shoeburyness on Feb. 11. From there he returned to the ship, and was, by prosecutor's orders, immediately placed under arrest. The money which I was expecting from England to take me on to America did not turn up, so I had to leave my baggage at the hotel and leave Paris on foot. When I got twenty miles out of Paris I was arrested because I had neither money nor papers. I also had a fowl in my possession, but that I swore I had bought, and there was no proof to the contrary. As a matter of fact, I had knocked it down in a hen roost. Well, the two gendarmes who collared me, handcuffed me and cast me into a cell at Maison Lafitte, on the Seine, until next day, when they took me to prison at Versailles. I remained in prison three days when I was tried by the Procureur, and liberated. The charge was vagabondage.

A LONG AND WEARY WALK.

On being let free, I returned to Paris, sold my watch and chain for 10f, and took a ticket for 5f. which landed me half-way between Paris and Havre. On detraining I set out for Havre on foot, and did the remaining eighty miles in thirty-six hours. I only slept for two hours in a hay-loft during that time and had only so much food as I could buy with the 2f. which were left me. Well, when I arrived at Havre, old boy, I could scarcely stand. Prison fare, you know, is not the very best stuff to give a man strength, and I had come along as hard as I could, so as to get here before my money gave out. On arrival here I went to the Consul, who has put me up at this place at his expense, until I can ship as stoker or something on board of a ship bound for New York. As you see, my life in France has not been all joy. I forgot to tell you how I left Paris the first time, the time of my arrest. You know the Seine was in flood at the time and the current was running a good three or four knots. So at about midnight I took a boat from the embankment, which boat by the way, had no oars, nothing but a long boat-hook and dropped down on the current. The river was so swollen that under some of the bridges there was only one just head room. After being afloat for two hours I came to a bridge, under which I could not pass and I fetched up right in front of a gendarmerie. Then I had to get a yarn ready to account for my possession of the boat, so I dipped my mackintosh in the water, put my card case in the pocket (Richard Hastings), and told the gendarmes that I, Francis Graydon, had been trying to save a drowning man in the Seine, but that I had only succeeded in securing the coat. They swallowed the yarn at one gulp, and promised to take the boat back to Paris. It was grand, old boy, grand; but what is not grand is the fact that there are about £20 short in the mess cash-box. It was reck or nothing business that made me take it, and had I got my money from England, I could have sent it back, but now I must wait until I get to New York. Ask the paymaster to square it for me in the meantime, and destroy this letter. Remember my New York address.—Yours, &c., Richard Hastings.

In a letter to Paymaster J. H. Roffey prisoner said that he sold his uniform for a mere song, and asked that officer to square the mess accounts. The defence was that accused had borrowed the money with no intent to defraud as he had not to render an account of the mess money until March 31. He fully intended to repay the money as he expected to realise money on a valuable bulldog he had for sale. Prisoner had an excellent record, and Captain Hickley gave him a very high character, expressing the opinion he was an asset to the ship. He was a wireless expert and a proficient gymnast. The charge of fraudulent conversion was found not proven. For desertion the accused was sentenced to be severely reprimanded and to lose a year's seniority in rank.

KING'S ROYAL RIFLES.

The Prince of Wales visited Winchester on Thursday to unveil a memorial window placed in the cathedral to twenty-two officers and the four hundred and twenty other ranks of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who lost their lives in the South African War. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Prince Francis of Teck, the Hon. Derek Keppel and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge being in attendance, left Waterloo by special train which was in charge of Mr. Henry Holmes, superintendent of the line, arriving at Winchester shortly before one o'clock. The Marquis of Winchester (Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire), Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton, and the Mayor of Winchester were at the station to receive the Prince, who first motored to the barracks to lunch with the officers. Included among the guests were the Lord-Lieutenant, Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, the Chaplain-General, the Bishop of Winchester, and many past and present officers of the King's Royal Rifles Corps. There were no speeches. Afterwards the Prince of Wales, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, drove to the Cathedral, where a dedication service was held. Princess Christian and her daughters, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise, were present, the late Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein being one of the officers commemorated on the window. Earl and Countess Roberts were also among the large congregation, the list of names contained in the roll of honour including that of their son, Captain the Hon. Frederick Hugh Sheraton Roberts, who was killed at Colenso. The service began at half-past two o'clock, the vast cathedral being crowded. The 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, from Gosport, were in strong force, and there were representatives from the 2nd Battalion, at Shorncliffe. The 3rd and 4th Battalions are abroad, but they were represented, as were the 5th and 6th Battalions and the Queen Victoria Rifles. Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe attended on behalf of the Navy. Six pensioners came from Chelsea. The Rifle Brigade and Hampshire Regiment sent representatives. The guard of honour was furnished by the 1st Battalion of the regiment.

TERRITORIAL'S UNIFORM.

There is a hackneyed saw detailing the numbers of stitches which may be saved by a stitch in time which all economically minded people have been taught since childhood to observe. Nobody can accuse County Associations of not being economically minded. It would be well if now that the Associations are in their childhood they learned and practised the teachings of this old proverb; unfortunately, however, they are so tied down in other matters by rulings from the Treasury and War Office that they appear to have lost the power of acting on their own initiative in those very few matters which have been left to their discretion. The task of clothing large numbers of men is not an easy one, even to the expert; unfortunately, the men who have to deal with this matter, so far as the Territorial Army is concerned, cannot all be considered experts, whilst some have to confess to a complete lack of knowledge. Taking the case of a unit which is not blessed with the services of a quartermaster with experience of the cloth and tailoring trades, the position is absurdly unsatisfactory. He indents, say, for 150 uniforms to fit out the new recruits, and in due course the contractor sends the bales along. It is very difficult to know if the cloth is up to sample, and until the man puts his uniform on no opinion can be formed of the fit. Tailors are mortal, and the best of them have been known from time to time to turn out misfits, whilst cases have been known of unscrupulous firms providing a material by no means up to sample. Now the new recruit is usually devoured with the burning desire to get his uniform home as soon as possible and let his admiring family feast their eyes upon his martial aspect. The result of this comprehensible vanity is that as often as not the man takes his uniform home either before the fit has been noted or with the airy assurance that his sister will put it all right for him. Once the uniform is out of the quartermaster's hands there is very little chance of defects being properly remedied, so that even from the start the uniform is unsatisfactory. But this is only a minor evil, and one which each unit can and should remedy on its own initiative; but there is a far more serious matter, which can only be remedied by the County Association taking a stitch in time. The vast majority of Territorials are under 20 years of age, and therefore still growing, and, if medical statistics are to be believed, a great number of the recruits who join are not fully developed. The result is that, even when a uniform fits to start with, the young Territorial very soon grows out of it; unfortunately the present cast-iron rule of the County Associations precludes any necessary alterations being made to a uniform, and it is even impossible for a unit to obtain a length of cloth unless it pays for it itself. In the old days, when commanding officers were theoretically, as well as actually, responsible for the financial status of their corps, it was deemed to be sound economy to have a few lengths of cloth in hand, so that repairs and elongations could be made. At present this view is not adopted by the associations, and youthful Territorials are steadily, but surely, growing out of their uniforms. The last straw, we are told, breaks the camel's back; it is the extra strain which splits the Territorials' uniform. Week by week uniforms are being outgrown; it is with modesty that this year's camp is being looked forward to. It is then that the extra strain will be applied. It is then that uniforms, already hopelessly outgrown, will give way, and battalions will return in rags—rags which no longer will admit of repair. Then associations will pull a long face, and wonder how they are going to turn out their men more or less decently clothed for the ensuing year, and no answer will be forthcoming to this conundrum.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

We hear quite a lot about the great improvement that has taken place in our citizen army owing to the fact that staff officers from the Regular Army are now appointed to brigades and divisions. As a matter of fact these organisations are still considerably under-staffed, but some amelioration has taken place during the past few months. It was a notable improvement, for instance, to allow brigade and divisional signalling officers; doubtless in due course we shall also get intelligence (or communication) officers posted to the staffs of these units, but there is an appointment which has not yet been suggested but which would certainly add greatly to the efficiency of the force as a whole. The suggested appointment is that of a staff recruiting officer for each infantry or mounted brigade, and also for the divisional troops. The methods of recruiting for the Territorial Army are various and many; they differ according to localities and to the class of man it is hoped to attract. The results also vary, for whilst the ranks of some corps are complete, those of others are lamentably short. What often happens is this: An officer with a genius for recruiting puts his shoulder to the wheel, and in due course the fruits of his labours brings his own particular unit up to full strength, when he not unnaturally ceases from his labours, and his genius, or influence is lost to the Territorial Army at large, because his own particular unit no longer requires recruits, whilst possibly the corps next door is languishing for recruits, and would only be too pleased to avail themselves of this services. It seems a great pity that any useful material which we may possess should be allowed to lie fallow, and everybody knows that we are painfully short of men at the present moment, and likely to be shorter still by the end of the year. The expense involved to the public in creating such a post as is suggested would be trifling, say possibly £150 a year which would cover travelling expenses. The officer chosen would be seconded from his regiment during his tenure of office and might possibly be offered the bait of brevet rank if he did well. It would be his duty to get in touch with employers of labour and with the Press, to call and address meetings, and generally to carry on a vigorous recruiting campaign. There are many units who do not boast off an officer who would be suitable for such a task, but surely in a brigade at least one such officer could be easily found.

Of course, we all know that it is the County Associations, and not the military authorities, who are responsible (nominally) for recruiting, and we are equally aware that no single member of any County Association admits any personal liability in this matter, and that the members of an association as a whole have neither the time nor the knowledge to carry on the work. Perhaps when the rule of members begins to show unmistakable signs of shrinking, as it most certainly will ere long, this suggestion may receive the consideration which it deserves.

HOME FINANCE BILL.

MR. O'BRIEN TO MOVE REJECTION.

"Cruelly Injures Irish Industry."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Mr. O'Brien will move to-day the rejection of the Finance Bill on the ground that it has already cruelly injured Irish industry, shaken the confidence of the new occupying proprietors and that it unjustly increases Ireland's taxation.

MR. GRAHAME WHITE'S FLIGHT.

Attempts Return Journey.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Mr. Grahame White has given notice that he will make an attempt to fly from Manchester to London to-morrow, although the gale at Lichfield badly damaged his aeroplane, and the repairs were expected to take two or three days.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

M. Paulhan has arrived in England to compete for the *Daily Mail's* London to Manchester prize of £10,000. M. Dubonnet is also coming over.

AMERICAN COTTON FAILURE.

New York Firms Lose £300,000.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

A member of the firm of Messrs. Knight, Yancey and Company states that over thirty thousand bales were invoiced with spurious bills of lading for which, upon investigation, the firm were unable to find any cotton. New York firms lose £300,000.

LATER.

According to telegrams from New York, on behalf of the receivers in case of Messrs. Knight Yancey and Company, an injunction has been served on the Captain of the steamer "Meltonian" restraining him from embarking the 4,200 bales of cotton consigned for Havre shipped under bills of lading issued by Messrs. Knight and Yancey.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Little Change in Parties.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Generally the French elections have passed quietly, and made little change in parties. M. Briand has been re-elected for St. Etienne with a majority of eight thousand, and M. Viviani, Socialist Minister of Labour, has also been re-elected. The first 209 results show little party change.

MALAYSIAN RUBBER COMPANY.

New Venture.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The prospectus will be issued on the 27th of April of the United Malaysian Rubber Company, with a capital of two millions, of which £400,000 will be offered for subscription. The Board includes Sir Percy Cunynghame, ex-Resident of Sarawak; Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the American Railway Magnate; and Mr. Robert Goelet.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Fresh Outbreak of Hostilities.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Constantinople telegrams report that hostilities have been resumed in Albania. The insurgents are estimated to number thirty thousand and are opposed by forty battalions of troops. Sharp skirmishes have taken place in various districts.

AMERICAN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

Welcome to Indian Teams.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The correspondent of the *Times* in New York telegraphs that the opinion of prominent polo players favours the encouraging of the coming of Indian teams like those of Count Madre and the Maharajah of Cooch Behar which would be eligible to challenge for the Championship. The Americans regard the trophy as emblematic of the Championship of the world and feel bound, therefore, to consider a challenge from any part of the world.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette" with the English mails of the 15th instant, left for Bombay at 11 p. m. yesterday, and the steamer "Persia" for Colombo and Australia, also at 11 p.m. yesterday.

CAPTAIN ANDERSON, R.E., returns by the end of next month and resumes his appointment as Assistant Secretary, Railway, and the present incumbent will probably revert to his appointment on the North-Western Railway.

THE TROUBLES IN CHINA.

Foreigners Advised to Leave Hunan.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that conditions in Hunan are unsatisfactory, and foreigners have been urged to leave.

The latest reports from Changsha state that there has been no recrudescence of the outbreak. The British and foreign refugees at Changsha have addressed the British Consul, thanking him for the wise steps taken for preventing loss of life.

SERIOUS HINDU-MAHOMEDAN RIOT.

Reported Caused by Women.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

A correspondent sends to the "Madras Mail" an account of a riot that recently took place in a small village in the Tanjore district. He states that in the southern corner of Pattu Kotai, Mahomedan women of a small village went to another village to get water as there was no water in their own village. It so happened that only one well was full of water and naturally these females approached that well and after drawing water spat at the well and made it unfit for further use. The Hindu females, naturally indignant, abused them which aroused Mahomedan temper in their females, and they, after themselves breaking their own pots and scratching their bodies with thorns, went and complained to their husbands that the Hindu females not only broke their pots but also did them bodily injuries. The Mahomedans went in hundreds to the village in broad daylight and after surrounding the village made their way into every house and breaking through tiles and roofs committed most atrocious cruelty upon the females and then making them naked bound each woman with each man and took them away to another place where they untied them and sentenced each Hindu to pay some fine for a Mahomedan mosque. No rioting of such a serious and thrilling nature has happened anywhere.

ACCIDENTS IN JUTE MILLS.

The Use of Stop Gears.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The Government of Bengal have referred to a Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for opinion on the proposal in regard to the fitting of jute softeners with an automatic stop gear. It appears that seven fatal and seventeen serious accidents, occurred in connection with jute softeners in the Calcutta jute mills during the past year. With the object of preventing further accidents, the Special Inspector of Factories has recommended that jute mill managers should be required to fit every softener with an automatic stop gear, to ensure the general adoption of this recommendation. He has suggested the enactment by the local Government of a new rule under the Act. The Committee have the matter under consideration, and have also referred it to the Indian Jute Mills Association for an expression of the views of jute mill owners.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Revision to be Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The question of the revision of the Civil Service Regulations and the Civil Account Code will be taken up this season, but it is yet undecided whether an officer will be placed on special duty for the purpose, or whether the work is to be entrusted to a small committee.

NEW GOVERNMENT SCHEMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Several important points relating to primary education and sanitation are under consideration, and the Government of India will probably adopt definite schemes towards the solution of these vexed questions. The main difficulty will, however, be one of funds, but the Financial Department may be expected to accord most sympathetic treatment.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

The Governor of Madras in Council has sanctioned a final contribution from the Provincial funds of half a lakh to the funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, making a total contribution of 1½ lakhs, the amount originally asked for by the Director of the Institute.

RAIN AND HAIL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

Yesterday afternoon there was rain and storm in Calcutta, accompanied by a shower of hail. It was not severe, but the hailstones were large, though not phenomenally so. Several of the stones measured half an inch across.

ADVOCATES OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

New Rule.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The rules for the admission of Advocates in force in the Calcutta High Court have been amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—That no person whose application for admission as an Advocate has been refused by any other Court in India shall ordinarily be admitted as an Advocate of this Court."

MR. GOODING, of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., Government Solicitors, are proceeding to Simla for the season.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 25.

The Rajendrapur train dacoity case has been just resumed before Mr. Newbault. Babu Girendra Nath Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, who was the identifying officer in the jail, is now being examined by Mr. N. Gupta.

LATER.

In the Rajendrapur dacoity trials, Girindra Bannerjee, the identifying officer, whose deposition took nearly four hours, cross-examined by Srish Chatterjee, stated that the young men mixed up with accused were dressed in shirts, coats and wrappers. He could not say what were the colours of the wrappers. He wrote to the police and the Dacca College Principal for the boys to be mixed up with accused. He could not say if the Principal sent any. When he went near the jail gate he found the young men and Inspector Atul Banerjee was there. The Principal of the Dacca college was not present. He thought it unnecessary to inform the relations or pleader of the suspect to be present on the occasion. One outsider asked to be present near the identifying witness, but was refused.

Asked why identification was conducted through a hole in a jail gate, he said, the system had perhaps been introduced by the Magistrate as a result of the Nasik murder. Witness said Hemandra Chatterjee, who was examined on 12th October, did not say that he would be able to identify his assailants.

Two other witnesses were then examined, including Aboni Banerji, an officer of Bhowal Raj. He said he once saw accused scaling a wall at Jaidebpur. Witness said one police officer asked him after the dacoity about accused scaling the wall. Then the Court rose for the day.

HALUDBARI DACOITY CASE.

All Calcutta Men Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

At the High Court Special Tribunal, the Chief Justice delivered judgment in the Haludbari Political dacoity case. Of the eight accused, six were Calcutta men and two, local men. The Court found the evidence against the two local men insufficient and acquitted Bidhu Bhusan Biswas and Monmotho Nath Biswas. His Lordship found all Calcutta men guilty and sentenced them from five to eight years' rigorous imprisonment and Soilendra Das to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment.

LATER.

Bidhu Bhusan Biswas and Manmatha Nath Biswas, two accused in the Haludbari Dacoity case, who were acquitted this morning by the Chief Justice, were re-arrested on charges of being members of a gang of dacoits collecting arms to wage war. They will be placed before the Magistrate of Nadia for trial.

DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS' TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The following communique has been issued to-day:—The Hon'ble Mr. F. E. Dempster, C. I. E., offg. Director General of Telegraphs, proceeds on tour on 28th inst. visiting Madras, Bangalore, Bombay, Bhusaval and Agra, arriving in Simla on 27th May.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST GUN-RUNNING.

Blockade in the Gulf Continues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Although the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" has returned to Bombay, the blockade is being still enforced in the Persian Gulf and a strict watch is being kept along the coast line. So far 6,000 rifles and one hundred thousand rounds of ammunition have been captured.

THE INDIAN HOME SECRETARY

Sir Harold Stuart Goes on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Sir Harold Stuart, Home Secretary, has applied for six months' leave from May and he will complete his tenure next autumn and probably revert to the Madras Presidency.

HOWRAH DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

Some more weapons were found from a tank belonging to accused in the Howrah political gang case. The tank is well guarded and reclamation process is going on.

BURRAH DACOITY CASE.

Absconding Accused Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 25.

Motilal Sen of Kamarkhara, Vimrampur, an absconding accused of the Burrah dacoity case, for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 250 was proclaimed, is reported to have been arrested yesterday by the C. I. D. Inspector Nepal Babu and brought down here under police escort.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEPARTURE.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, left for Mahbleshwar yesterday afternoon by the 2-45 p. m. Poona Mail train from the Victoria Terminus. His Excellency was accompanied by Captain E. G. Drummond, Officiating Military Secretary; Captain T. C. Lucas, R. A. M. C., Surgeon; Captain G. A. Sullivan, Aide-de-Camp; Captain G. C. T. Davis, Aide-de-Camp; and Captain J. A. Brooke, Aide-de-Camp.

On arrival at the station, His Excellency was received by those present among whom were: Brigadier-General Swann, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. A. Muirhead, Mr. A., H. S. Aston, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Viscount De Vrem and Khan Bahadur S. S. Kadri.

The departure was private.

THE Hindustan Co-operative Bank of Calcutta have opened a branch in Dacca. The work of the branch formally was to begin from yesterday it being an auspicious day.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Position of the Colonies.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

The Minister for War (Mr. Haldane) addressed the Royal Economic Society last night and drew sympathetic attention to Professor Shield Nicholson's work "A Project of Empire," in which is sketched a system of defence contributions collected by import duties levied on a common scale throughout the Empire. Mr. Haldane added:—

"It is through the intelligence and will of the Empire as a whole that the perplexing question of defence contributions will be solved. It is not right that taxation for naval and military purposes should be enormously greater per head in Britain than in the colonies. The reason is that Britain has to maintain a force which will go overseas to whatever the Empire is assailed. The burden should in course of time be more evenly borne.

"When the Prime Ministers at the last two Imperial Conferences avoided abstract views and rigid plans and saw the real living purpose, then the difficulties, which had seemed almost in superable, vanished like magic. This may be the case with the larger questions which Professor Nicholson discusses. Perhaps the navy may have an Imperial general staff before long."

Australian Navy.

LAUNCH OF THE SECOND DESTROYER.

The Yarra, the second of the destroyers being built for the Australian navy, was yesterday successfully launched on the Clyde. Mrs. Newton Moore, wife of the Premier of Western Australia, in christening the vessel, said: "Your name signifies 'running water.' May your movements ever be swift in hastening to the protection of our land when danger threatens."

Speech by Sir George Reid.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COLONIES.

Sir George Reid, the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth in London, spoke at the luncheon held in connection with the launch of the Yarra yesterday. He said that regarding the beginnings of an Australian navy all the great parties in the Commonwealth held identical views.

The world's desire for peace, continued the High Commissioner, was never greater than it was at present. Yet it was strange that the stronger statesmen's professions were in favour of peace the more extravagant and mad became the pace of naval preparation. We were either on the brink of great events which would throw the world into some dreadful catastrophe, or the terrific strain on national resources would hasten a general understanding.

The fortunes of the motherland and the dominions, he stated, were inseparably intertwined. The people of Australia had no intention of embarking upon a policy of military or naval adventure. They would be far more delighted if their warships were scrapped without having fired a shot in warfare, but all parts of the Empire realised their responsibilities to the Empire under existing circumstances.

Fiscal Reform.

ATTITUDE OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

London, April 8.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, the leader of the Labour Party in the House of Commons, in a letter to the newspapers replies to Mr. S. Storey, who, speaking in the House on Wednesday, declared that all petty constitutional squabbles were worthless compared with the failing British manufactures and the miseries of chronic unemployment. Mr. Storey predicted that a change would come through the combination of tariff reformers and British trades unionists.

In his communication to the Press Mr. Barnes asserts that tariff reform is a fraud. He says that it would intensify industrial difficulties, and enable the monopolists further to exploit labour and the consumers. He adds that the Labour Party believe that landlordism and monopoly are the real causes of unemployment.

ANTI-SEDITIOUS CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 25.

The Maharaja of Jhind has extended the operations of the Indian Press Act No. 1. of 1910 to his territory as a precautional measure.

DELHI RAILWAY JUNCTION.

Congestion of Passenger Traffic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 25.

The Agents and Managers of the North-Western Railway, G. I. P. Railway, E. I. Railway, O. and R. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway will meet in Simla during the first week of May to discuss with the Railway Board matters connected with the disposal of passenger traffic at the Delhi Junction.

COUNTERFEIT COINING.

A Gang Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 25.

Nazir-ud-din Ahmed, Sub-Inspector, Rupganj, in the Narsinguj Sub-division, has arrested one Shahurali Khando with his two sons for systematically carrying on false coining business. It is said that he has been caught while making spurious coins with all his machine ries.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN FAR OFF LANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

Rev. C. B. Mirrlees, M.A. (Oxon), Rector of Croydon, Queensland, with Mrs. Mirrlees, is on a visit to Madras. Preaching yesterday at St. George's Cathedral, he gave a description of the disabilities in Church and social matters under which our brethren suffer in some of the least accessible parts of the British Empire. The preacher told several anecdotes illustrative of life in bush and described with telling effect the backwardness of people in that part of the globe where his work lies.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Training College for Teachers.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Bombay, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding.

EXPERIMENTS WITH MACADAM.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the resolution of the Standing Committee that the letter from the Commissioner, regarding a proposal to experiment with Val-de-Travers Asphalt Macadam as a road surface for streets, be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that an additional Budget grant of Rs.1,400 be made under Section 131 of the Municipal Act, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of the experiment.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, suggested the matter being referred to a Committee. He had very good reasons for submitting the proposal he had made in his letter. But as there had been a discussion on the subject, he thought it could better be discussed in a Committee than in the Corporation. He therefore suggested that the matter should be referred to a Committee.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that the matter be referred to a Committee which he named.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia said, he did not see why the matter should be referred to a Committee. Sir Pherozeshah had suggested that nothing should be given before the trial had proved a success. In this case, the Company was supplying them materials of the value of Rs.11,000, while the Standing Committee simply suggested that a grant of Rs.1,400 be made for the cost of the trial.

Mr. S. S. Mistry moved an amendment to the effect that the matter having been twice before the Corporation was not a fit subject to go to Committee.

The amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. A. M. Todd supported the original motion, on the ground that the Company's later quotations were favourable.

The Honble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said, he was neither in favour of the amendment, nor of the original motion. The most important point was this: Even assuming that the experiment proved a success, were the Corporation prepared to lay the macadam on a large scale on the roads and incur the consequent large expenditure? He cited figures to show that the cost of the experiment would be prohibitive. It would cost Rs. 3,15,000. The Company had made a reduction in the cost of the substance, but could the Corporation be sure that it was not made at the expense of durability and efficiency of the substance? He repeated that even if the experiment proved successful, the cost would be prohibitive. Besides Sir Bhalchandra had informed them that the experiment had proved a failure in Calcutta.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, said that on the former occasion a similar proposal had been thrown away. On that occasion several points had been urged which he had thought desirable to look into. He had found that the Company was a sound financial concern. Another reason which was then urged was that the Company was not willing to give any period of test. But now they had given the Corporation the required period. Most of the streets in London were laid by this Company, and so far from the experiment having proved a failure in Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo, the Company had received further orders from these places. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had made out a clever point that the reduced charges now offered by the Company might mean a decrease in the efficiency and durability of the substance. But he (the Commissioner) said that the reduction was due to the result of experiments made by the Company in the tropics. Mr. Ibrahim had also argued that even if the experiment proved successful, the cost would be prohibitive. The Commissioner thought Mr. Ibrahim was right in so far as he said this was regarded broad streets. But the Commissioner said, there were narrow streets where this substance could be usefully laid, and where other methods of laying the dust would prove perfectly useless. These were among his reasons for bringing the proposals once more before the Corporation.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said, he had just met Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, who had told him that the experiment had proved a total failure in Calcutta. Sir Vithaldas had further told him that the street near the Government House at Calcutta which had been experimented upon with the substance was now quite zigzag and that it was now the worst road in the whole of Calcutta.

Messrs. A. K. Leslie, H. S. Dikshit and N. V. Mandlik having spoken, the amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was then put as a substantive proposition and carried.

WHEEL TAX.

The Secretary to Government, General Department, in a letter to the President, stated that Government had accepted the proposed amendment of Schedule G of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with a view to raise the maximum amount of wheel tax in respect of motor-cars. He had, however, to suggest for the consideration of the Corporation the desirability of imposing reduced rates on motors used for commercial purposes such as parcels delivery vans which moved slowly.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola moved that the letter be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia moved rider that the Government be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that the tax on motors used for commercial purposes should not be reduced.

The rider was accepted and the original proposition so modified was carried.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

The Corporation then proceeded with the election of two members for the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India. As only two councillors, namely the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and the Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola, had been nominated for election, they were declared only elected.

TARRING OF ROADS.

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 3515 of the 16th September last on the subject of spraying tar on the roads the Commissioner forwarded for the information of the Corporation a copy of the Executive Engineer's No. 10205 of 14th October 1909 in the matter, in which the Executive Engineer said:—"The tar spraying is expected to give better results in the removal of dust nuisance and for the uniform wear of the road surface. I am arranging to prepare a portion of Hornby Road in front of Victoria Terminus with tarred macadam, and the result will be watched for the purpose of recommending the same process being tried on other roads. The cost can be taken at Rs. 12 to Rs. 14 per 100 square feet or about Rs. 1,17,000 for one lakh of square yards."

The Commissioner, in a memorandum, dated the 25th February, forwarded for information with reference to Corporation Resolution, dated the 25th November 1909, copy of a memorandum to his address, dated the 21st February 1910, from the Executive Engineer. The memorandum from the Executive Engineer was as follows:—"The conclusion arrived at in the report was based on the results of the experiments carried out by the City Improvement Trust on Princess Street and on new Queen's Road as well as on the numerous wholesale applications of tar on public roads in England. The figures of Rs. 12 and 14 per 100 square feet have been obtained from the actual working of the City Improvement Trust and the same have now been confirmed by the cost of actual work done by the Municipality."

On the motion of Mr. S. S. Mistry the letter was recorded.

TRAINING COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, regarding the proposal to establish a training college for primary school teachers in Bombay. The letter has already been published in these columns.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the Government be informed that the Corporation agreed to provide (1) accommodation for the proposed college in one of the school buildings in the City, (2) stipends to such of the students as would enter into an engagement with the Schools' Committee to serve them for a certain number of years, (3) charges in respect of contingencies, and (4) additional contribution of ten per cent. of the total liability to be undertaken by the Government under the scheme, it being clearly understood that the Corporation accepted this liability with a view to have the college started at an early date and without prejudice to the principles enumerated by them in their previous correspondence.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim said that the Joint Schools' Committee, to which the matter had been referred to on a previous occasion, had carefully considered it. The matter had now come back to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that though the original recommendation was perfectly sound in principle the Corporation might accept a small additional liability as a compromise. After recounting the points of disagreement between the Government and the Corporation, Mr. Ibrahim said that it was recognised that the scheme should not be allowed to be wrecked for such a small sum of money, and the Committee had therefore recommended the compromise. The Corporation would have to pay Rs. 2,120 by the additional ten per cent. but he asked the Corporation to agree to it as they all wished that the object which was a good one should be carried out.

Mr. J. A. Wadia asked them not to throw away the Government offer, which was very liberal.

The Commissioner supported the Government proposals, which, he said, were reasonable and logical.

Mr. A. K. Leslie moved that the Government be informed that the Corporation accepted their offer.

The amendment being put to the vote was lost, and the original motion was carried.

DESIGNS FOR STREET BOARDS.

With reference to his No. 34668 of 27th January 1910, renumbering of houses and designs for street boards, the Commissioner stated that in their Resolution No. 7091 of 24th February 1910, the Corporation had passed orders on the question of numbering of house only. He therefore requested the orders of the Corporation on the question of designs for street boards.

On the motion of Colonel Collie, it was resolved to inform the Commissioner that the Corporation concurred in his opinion that the existing practice of indicating on street boards the names of streets in vernacular might be abandoned.

AN OVERBRIDGE AT DADAR.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated, the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, had addressed him on the subject of the construction of an overbridge at Dadar across the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways. He forwarded a plan showing the proposed overbridge, the details of which had been settled by the Municipal Executive Engineer and the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway and so far as the design and alignment were concerned there nothing further to be desired. There was no question as to the need of an overbridge across the two Railway Level Crossings at Dadar and he requested the orders of the Corporation in the matter as this bridge was not one of the bridges included in Corporation Resolution No. 4358 of 14th October 1907. If the Corporation decided that the bridge should be constructed and the cost of its construction shared by the Municipality and the Railway Companies in the manner indicated in the Resolution of the Corporation above referred to he should be glad to submit the necessary details of the cost to be borne by the Municipality. In the meantime he subjoined for the information of the Corporation the approximate figures of the Municipal share of the cost, which amounted to Rs. 6,60,413. The amount of cost to be borne by the two Railway Companies was estimated at Rs. 6,89,702.

On the motion of Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, the matter was referred to a Committee.

TRAMWAY REGULATION.

Dr. Sukhia moved that the Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Tramways Company to the fact that regulation No. 2 referred to in their letter regarding the payment of additional fares contravened bye-law No. 12 which was approved by Corporation and confirmed by Government, and that regulations No. 7 and 8 were not in conformity with sub-clause 5 of bye-law No. 15, and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Company that the Corporation were of opinion that regulation No. 10 should be modified so as to entitle the passengers called upon to give up their tickets, under the regulation, to ask for a receipt for the same.

Dr. Sukhia said that under the bye-laws passengers, who had taken a ticket, for instance, for Pydownie, wanted to go beyond that, could do so if it was a direct car. The Company had now proposed to take away this right which the passengers enjoyed, but they could not do so under the bye-law.

The motion was carried.

The Corporation adjourned.

THEFT OF POSTAL PARCELS.

A Sorter's Confession.

A case of alleged theft, against a postal sorter, has been investigated by the local railway-police. On the 18th of this month a parcel bag, containing two parcels, was sent from Kalbadevi Post Office for delivery at Jamnagar, but at Viramgam a sorter reported that it had disappeared. During the course of enquiries a seal bearing the inscription of the Kalbadevi Post Office was found at Ahmedabad in the Mail van. From this the conclusion was drawn that the theft was committed between Bombay and Ahmedabad. On the 21st instant the Divisional Superintendent wired from Bombay to his Assistant Superintendent that sorter Ramchandra Venkatesh was suspected of the thefts and that the house of one Bhaiya Maharaj, an intimate friend of the sorter, Ramchandra, should be searched. This was done accordingly but nothing was found. Similarly the house of sorter Ramchandra Venkatesh at Kalyan, which had a board painted with the incription "Ramchandra Venkatesh, Sorter, Bande Mataram," was searched by the Divisional Superintendent but again without any success.

The Divisional Superintendent, however, brought the sorter down to Ahmedabad on the 23rd inst., and handed him over to Mr. O'Gorman, Inspector of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and explained to him all the facts. The Police Inspector took the sorter in his charge and inquired of him about the parcel. At first he absolutely denied all knowledge of the parcel, but after some time he made a clean breast of everything and promised the Inspector to show him the property and place. Accordingly the Police Inspector visited Raipur Bhaoo's-street and searched Bhaiya Maharaj's house and recovered the property from the place pointed out by the sorter where it was buried.

GOODS TRAIN ON FIRE.

Wagons Burn Fiercely.

The down goods train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway which left Bombay on Sunday morning was proceeding from Sophala to Palghar about fifty miles north of Bombay at about noon when a fire was noticed in a waggon about fifth or sixth from the engine and which was loaded with merchandise consisting of wines, spirits and similar articles of highly inflammable nature. The train was stopped but before anything could be done about five other waggons caught the flames. They also were loaded with merchandise comprising of cotton piece-goods, raw silk and sundry other articles.

The waggons began to burn like furnace and were unhooked by the Engine Driver and the Guard in charge of the train, assisted by the firemen. Immediate information was sent to Palghar and the running of the trains on the down line was stopped. Everything that was possible under the circumstances to put out the fire was done by the Railway authorities and it was mainly due to their exertions that two of the six waggons on fire were rescued partially damaged. All the other waggons of the train were saved by their being shunted away to a safe distance.

All the trains were run on the single line till yesterday morning between Sophala and Palghar and the line was cleared at about 8 a. m. when traffic on the down line was resumed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 25.

It is notified in Lahore Divisional Orders that in future when troops have been turned out by alarm other than fire, they will only dismiss on personal command of their own officer and will ignore all bugle and trumpet call sounding dismissal.

THE New Zealand gold output for March amounted to 36,444 oz., valued at £142,841, as compared with 40,044 oz., valued at £159,322 during the corresponding month of last year. The silver output for the month was 10,204 oz., valued at £1,029, as against 204,0 8 oz., valued at £2,343 during March 1909.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Sir John Forrest's Manifesto.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, APRIL 11.

THE following is the manifesto which has been addressed to the Federal electors by the Federal Treasurer (Sir John Forrest):—"You will have the opportunity on Wednesday next, the 13th April, of saying whether you wish to have a definite share of the revenue which you yourselves contribute and thus place your finances in a condition of stability, or whether you are prepared to hand over the proceeds of your own taxation to the absolute control of the Federal Parliament to be dealt with as it may think best from time to time, a Parliament in which you must remember you have only one-fifteenth of the representation in the House of Representatives which is the House that has a controlling influence over the financial position of Australia. The Financial Agreement which has been approved by all the Governments of the States and by the Government of the Commonwealth, as well as practically by all the Parliaments of the States and by an absolute majority in both Houses of the Federal Parliament, is one that in the words of section 95 of the Constitution is framed upon a basis that is fair. In the case of Western Australia there is, in addition, a proviso that is eminently fair and just, viz., that in consideration of the larger amount paid by Western Australia per head through the Customs and Excise revenue a special bonus shall be given to her, spread over 25 years amounting in the aggregate to £3,250,000, which if capitalised at 4 per cent. will mean £6,500,000—more than one-fourth of the total public debt of Western Australia. To those who claim Western Australia as their home, either by birth or adoption and to those who look forward to living here for many years. I most earnestly appeal in their own interests and in the interests of this State to say 'Yes' to this Financial Agreement, and I am confident that when they look around Western Australia and realise its immense territory and the immense obligations that rest upon the Government and Parliament of Western Australia to develop it and to provide for the settlement of its vast area, and when they realise also that the Customs and Excise revenue has always been, and is still, the principal source of revenue, they will not hesitate for a moment to take the opportunity now given them, freely and generously by the people of Australia, to place their finances on a sure and certain foundation. "Feeling assured that, my fellow colonists will agree with the above statement, I earnestly appeal to them to vote for those who are not only in favour of the Agreement, but who, should anything happen to prevent this being placed in the Constitution, will to their best to protect the interests of Western Australia both financially and in every other way."

THE PREMIER AND THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT.

Mr. Deakin, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, in concluding a weighty speech introducing the Financial Agreement Referendum Bill into the House of Representatives, declared:—"We are practically continuing the work of the makers of the Constitution, in order to complete the financial partnership left unfinished; still until the people put their imprimature on our proposals they will the without effect. The electors must set their seal on them to make them valid, and they alone can erase that seal. I hope that the proposal will be fairly and fully criticised. The electors should pronounce the final judgment. We appeal to Cæsar, to a jury of our own countrymen. That does not detract from our high responsibility in tendering advice. If we are not honestly convinced that this is the best and wisest scheme it is our duty to say so. We must propose what we think ought to be put into the Constitution, and leave it to the electors to accept. I do not fear their verdict and have little doubt as to what it will be; but had I the gravest doubt I should say that in a Federal and national question such as this, affecting the policy of the Commonwealth and the States in their several spheres, and so greatly influencing the development of the country through its finances, the responsibility should be shared by every elector. The decision come to by a majority of the people and of the States will then stand until the same authority intervenes."

THE LOST "PERICLES."

Sensational complaints have been made by third class passengers against the officers of the "Pericles," the allegations of Mr. Charles Ryan including recklessness, bad navigation, lack of boat drill, and inattention to the requirements of the third class passengers. Mr. Ryan, whose statements were backed up by a dozen other third class passengers, said:—"That the ship was miles out of a safe or proper course seems to be recognised and admitted on all hands. The residents of Flinders Bay, where as refugees we spent the night and day until relief reached us, expressed amazement that a course so near the shore was taken by the steamer, and, to use their own words, they 'gave her ten minutes before getting smashed up,' and actually went down to the beach to watch the spectacle. The local residents assert that it was Bevan Reef which the steamer struck, and it is said that this is a well-known reef and that no vessels, even small ones, ever come within ten miles of it. If this statement be true it shows reckless disregard on the ship's officers' part for the safety of either life or property. This demands a searching and fair enquiry if confidence is to be inspired in the travelling public. There should not be a mere whitewashing, as many expect. I shall be very pleased to make a statutory declaration or give any evidence that may be necessary, and I am sure there are many others willing to follow my example. That an appalling catastrophe attended by great loss of life, did not occur, is attributable entirely to the favourable weather conditions and the calmness and courage of the passengers themselves the men, women, and children, who practically took charge of themselves and helped themselves. I am now referring to the third class passengers, who vastly outnumbered those in the first class, and were left wholly and solely to themselves to look after and manage their own affairs as best they could not a single order being given. To show that they acquitted themselves creditably one need only say they had their boats swung out filled and ready for lowering long before the crew. As I understand that the latter had never gone through any boat drill, their inability to swing out some of the boats will readily be excused. The steamer struck at about 3-20, and none of the boats left the ship till 3-50 p.m., an incredibly long time to be depending upon a sinking ship liable to disappear at any moment. The boat in which we left the ship had only a steward and an apprentice to assist us, and I am told that several others were similarly placed while several of the crew, and one of the boats which kept company with us, was manned apparently entirely by stokers."

GAMBLING ON THE GOLDFIELDS.

At last Friday's quarterly meeting of the Fremantle Chamber of Commerce, Mr Allnutt said that as many of the members of the Chamber were aware money on the goldfields was extraordinarily "tight" at the present time, and it was the cry of the retailers that though they could sell their goods they could not collect money for the goods sold. He had recently been on a visit to the fields, and had ascertained that the reason for the shortage of money was the great amount of gambling indulged in with whippets and horseracing. The former was the more pernicious of the evils, for it had obtained a hold on the wives, boys, and girls of the goldfields towns, who gambled on the dog races to such an extent that homes were impoverished. Money which should be devoted to household expenses and grocers' bills was dumped into the bookmakers' bags. A deputation had waited upon the Acting-Premier, and he was glad that the Government had through him expressed their concurrence with the views of the deputation lists that measures should be taken to minimise the evil. The people generally on the goldfields were becoming poor in consequence of the gambling fever. If the present legislation was not adequate to cope with the evil then it should be amended at the earliest opportunity. He moved: "That this Chamber strongly condemns the existence of gambling which obtains on the goldfields, and urges the

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

action of the business people at Kalgoorlie and the Boulder in waiting upon the Acting-Premier (Mr. Wilson) with a request that the Government enforce the provisions of the gambling laws of the State, and expresses satisfaction that the request met with such a ready response and promise to bring the matter before Cabinet forthwith." Mr. Lodge, in seconding the resolution, said that there could be no doubt about the accuracy of Mr. Allnutt's remarks, which showed that the conditions obtaining on the goldfields pressed very hardly on the merchants and storekeepers. The time had come when the Government should put the anti-gambling law into effect to put a stop to the whippet and horse-racing, the latter at least to a great extent. After further discussion the motion was carried, and it was decided to send a copy of it to the Colonial Secretary.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

The large sales of young thoroughbred horses that have taken place during the week, and the splendid prices realised for a large number of the animals, are satisfactory items of news, both for horsebreeders and those who are intimately associated with the export trade. The average citizen is probably not aware that it is to the blood stock of Australia we look to keep up the standard of quality in the horses we export to India and elsewhere every year. The stamina and reliability of the animals depend solely upon their pedigree and the care exercised in looking after them in their young days. This is an important argument in favour of the statement that racing does not merely provide sport, but also improves the breed of horses intended for country work and for military purposes. Blood will tell; and if it be good blood its effect is never more in evidence than in the well-bred horse. Some of the racehorse owners have strong views on this point, and their practical experience should surely enhance the value of their opinions, Mr. George Bennett, a popular Adelaide owner, recently said:—"I most certainly believe that good racing sires and mares, when properly mated—and it is here that the breeder's individuality comes in—should produce a splendid type of horse for use on stations, and the kind of animal that would be most valuable to export for military purposes, or for use in the future Australian army. I also believe in getting a good stamp of horse into general use throughout the country, on the stations and farms, and the use of good racing sires will certainly help in this. Our practice of stabling and rugging our racehorses does not deteriorate the quality of the young stock bred from them in any way, for they are able to go out into the hard country of the interior and live and thrive there just as well station-bred horses. On good country, and if common-sense methods are adopted, you will get sound, healthy, military horses that will stand the Indian climate, and go through a hard campaign with any horse in the world, by breeding on the lines I have indicated." As there is plenty of room in South Australia for a more extensive system of horse-breeding and the export demand is increasing every year, it should pay breeders not to rely so much as they are doing upon the ordinary station-bred horses for the production of stock, but to introduce more frequently a strain of racing blood. None but the most physically perfect entires and brood mares should be used, and those with a reputation for endurance and gameness preferred. Recently a commissioner reported the likelihood of new competition in the East for Australian horses. There is always a good market in India, and if the Kitchener defence scheme is carried out there will be a big demand for military remounts within Australia. The outlook for horsebreeders in this country at present is decidedly encouraging, and if they go to work properly there should be plenty of money in the export industry.

A.

SURAT COUNCILLOR CHARGED.

A Frivolous Complaint.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT, April 25.

A second case in which Mr. Anupram is charged with having committed criminal breach of trust, and in which he was admitted to a bail of Rs. 50,000, was heard to-day by Mr. Henderson, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The complainant Mahmud Khan appeared in person and made an application asking for an adjournment on the ground that he was under the impression that the Government pleader would conduct the case for him but that he was told that the Government Pleader had nothing to do with this case and that his pleader Mr. Ente could not attend.

The Magistrate rejected the application and proceeded to examine the complainant. The complainant said that he had no personal knowledge about the facts of the complaint beyond the contents of one letter of Mr. Anupram which he had read and of a notice to Mr. Anupram and his reply thereto in reference to the ornament in the complaint.

After his examination was over complainant was asked if he had anything more to say and he having declined, the Magistrate called upon the complainant to state why he (the complainant) should not be made to pay under section 250 of C. P. C. Rs. 50 to Mr. Anupram for having brought a frivolous and vexatious complaint against Mr. Anupram.

The Magistrate then ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 50 to Mr. Anupram and in default to undergo imprisonment of thirty days. The Magistrate discharged the accused Mr. Anupram.

NEW CHIEF COURT FOR LOWER BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 25.

The new Lower Burma Chief Court was opened this morning for the first time. On taking his seat on the Bench, Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, said that there would be formal opening ceremony on Monday, May 16th.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Gastein," April 26.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Gastein," on the 26th instant, from the Victoria Dock No. 1. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 1 on the 26th instant at 9 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 26th instant at 8 a.m. sharp:—

Amussen, Miss A
Bapty, Mr and Mrs G F W
Bapty, Miss
Bapty, Master C
Bapty, Master B
Benoist, Mr and Mrs C A
Beylikdjian, Mr K
Claymon, Mrs R
Coughlin, Mr
Detzner, Mr K
Dimmock, Miss B M
Diecker, Miss Kitty
Eidnauer, Mr M J
Fischer, Revd and Mrs J C
FitzGerald Lady N
Green, Capt
Goodchild, Mr
Hamid, Mr A
Hemmy, Mrs
Henderson, Mrs and infant
Hoffmann, Mr L
Hudson, Lt
Iyengar, Mr S B
Kelly, Mrs J
Lang Mr and Mrs J M
Lawrie Mrs E
McCain, Mr
McCain, Mrs and a lady companion
Mudholkar, Mr B S
Newland, Mr W G
Patronas, Mr and Mrs M D and infant
Rivett-Carnac, Capt and Mrs J C
Samuel, Mr S R
Slattery, Lt J
Stauber, Mrs and 4 children
Stewart, Mrs
Stewart, Misses
Stewart, Master
Tessmann, Mr K
Vassel, Mrs and infant
Wadia, Mr S H P
Walker, Lt C C
Willis, Miss

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Cheshire Regt. vs. Pioneers.

A very close and interesting game was played at Marine Lines last evening when after playing extra time the Cheshires just managed to beat the Pioneers by two goals to one. Each side had scored a goal at half-time and the Pioneers deserve every credit for the clever and plucky defence which they made against a continuous attack by the soldiers. They had only ten men, but the whole of the defence, and particularly the two backs, played a great game.

The game opened very evenly and at a good pace. Each goal was attacked in turn and corners were given at both ends. A penalty corner at the Cheshires' goal ended with a very hot shot from Choksey, but the ball came out again off somebody's pads. The soldiers now had the better of the game for several minutes, but the Pioneers rarely allowed them to get within the circle. After the Pioneers had rushed the games as far as the twenty-five line Trueman carried the ball down well for the soldiers from a nice centre, Malcolm might have scored but shot wildly. Then there was some scrambling play along the left wing. Presently Hodgkin got the ball clear, and opened the scoring with a clever angle shot. The Pioneers now came away and obtained a corner. They pressed the Cheshire defence hard for some minutes, but found the speedy Cheshire backs took some getting past, G. Palvanker however getting away alone looked like scoring but he was too closely pressed to steady for his shot and sent the ball against the outside of the net. After some more pressings, just on the call of half-time, J. Driver scored with a hard shot from the edge of the circle.

Right at the beginning of the second half S. Palvanker, the Pioneers' inside right, left the field having had a blow in the face and did not return. But though too shaken to continue playing he was not seriously hurt. In spite of his absence the Pioneers did most of the attacking for the first five minutes. The soldiers then began to do better and had they kept more control of the ball might have scored. The Pioneer halves were tackling promptly and Nagporewalla broke into a nice bit of passing with a good clearance. A hard drive by Karanja sent the game to the Cheshire end for a minute or two, but the soldiers' left wing were soon back again and Karanja smartly saved from Malcolm at the expense of a penalty corner, this was cleared but the Cheshires were now keeping up a practically continuous attack. The Pioneer defence were packing the goal-mouth and putting up an excellent defence though once when the goal-keeper came out a yard or two and missed the ball it very nearly rolled into the net. G. Palvanker for the Pioneers carried the ball to the 25 line and a free-hit was given them just outside the circle. However they made no use of it and the soldiers took up the attack again. The goal-keeper smartly saved a shot from Malcolm and the Pioneers kept out the Cheshires till time was called, the whistle going with the four Pioneer forwards attacking.

Extra time was played and the first five minutes saw the soldiers continually attacking without scoring. After changing ends however they were given a penalty corner and Rossell with a hard drive got the ball into the net. Results:—

Cheshires	2 Goals
Pioneers	1 Goal

Teams:—

CHESHIRES.—Goal, Eyres; backs, Price and Mickay; halves, Harris, Rossell and Simmonds; forwards, Trueman, Whitlow, Hayes, Malcolm and Hodgkin.

PIONEERS.—Goal, Dick; backs, V. Palvanker and Karanja; halves, Surveyor, Nagporewalla and A. Divacha; forwards, J. Driver, S. Palvanker, D. Driver, G. Palvanker and Choksey.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

To-day the third round will be completed by a match between the Presidency and Friends' Union and the B. E. S. High School.

THE ELTON CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES for the above Tournament will close on Friday, April 29th. The drawing will take place at the Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, on that evening at 7-30 p.m. Full particulars may be had from the Honorary Secretary, care of Y.M.C.A., to whom applications should be sent.

SIR WALTER HUGHES' DEPARTURE.

Government Resolution.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary makes the following reference to the departure of Sir Walter Hughes:—

In recording the departure from India of Sir Walter C. Hughes, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., the Governor in Council desires to express his high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Presidency and more especially to the City of Bombay. Sir Walter arrived in India in 1868 and after service in various grades of the Public Works Department became Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in 1892. His work in connection with the improvement of the Port of Bombay is well known and the great scheme now in progress, including the provision of a spacious new dock and the reclamation of large areas to increase the space available for trade operations, owes its inception to his ability and foresight. Sir Walter Hughes had a great part in the transactions which resulted in the passing of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, and the formation of the Improvement Trust. As first Chairman of the Trust he devoted his energies to the practical measures, the good results of which are now becoming apparent. Sir Walter Hughes' departure will be viewed with regret not only by Government to whom he has been for many years a trusted adviser, and the bodies to whom he has rendered such eminent services, but also by the general public of Bombay, for whose benefit he has laboured with so much success.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. L. Sprott to be Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, vice Sir Walter C. Hughes, Kt., C. I. E., resigned.

The N & C Raincoat



FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

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THE PRESIDENCY OF MR. TAFT.

Public Disappointment.

President Taft, during his visit to New York and Chicago within the past ten days, writes the New York correspondent of the "Standard" on March 26, complained in public speeches of the constant criticism that his actions are encountering, and said he was being misunderstood. He confessed to a feeling of despondency, and made known a desire that frequently came upon him to relinquish the Presidency and retire to private life. Before the Press Club of Chicago he attacked the newspapers for offering him unacceptable advice, and before the New York Press Club he apologised for his Chicago speech, saying he was led occasionally by the heat of the moment to make statements he did not mean. Remarks of this nature coming from a United States President in public addresses are not easily understood by the American people, accustomed to find in their chief executives self-assurance and superior qualities of leadership.

It must be admitted as a fact that Mr. Taft, at the end of the first year of his Presidency, has lost practically all of the popularity he possessed at the commencement of his term. When Mr. Taft was inaugurated as President, on March 4, 1909, he was popular in every section of the country. People, irrespective of partisanship, vied with one another in praise of him. There was apparently on era of good feeling about to be introduced from Atlantic to Pacific, following the strenuous conflicts of the Roosevelt Administration. It was symbolised by the "Taft smile," in contradistinction to the "Roosevelt teeth." Mr. Taft was referred to with affectionate intimacy by every one as "Bill" or "Big Bill." Within a short twelve months all has changed. The East and the West alike are condemning Mr. Taft daily. It is impossible to find in any newspaper whole-hearted support of his activities. Even the "Outlook," the weekly magazine of which Mr. Roosevelt is one of the editors, does not hesitate to criticise the President. The "Taft smile" has disappeared from the columns of the Press, as it has from Mr. Taft's face. No longer is the President "Bill" or "Big Bill," a certain sign, according to the American code, of loss of popularity. Mr. Taft, apparently, cannot do anything that is not criticised.

WHAT MR. TAFT HAS DONE.

And yet, upon analysis, it is difficult to point to any single measure advocated by Mr. Taft since he became President that has not public approval. The criticisms of him are seemingly a paradox. There can be no reasonable doubt that the President is a sincere believer in the Roosevelt policies, though he is being roundly denounced for not continuing the Roosevelt "regime." All of Mr. Roosevelt's intimate political advisers, the men who assisted him through full sympathy with his ideals, either have broken openly with Mr. Taft or have adopted a negative attitude, refusing the President their support, though nobody was more in Mr. Rosevelt's confidence during the preceding administration than was Mr. Taft himself.

Mr. Traft has succeeded in inducing Congress to pass a Corporation Tax Bill, which has public approval; he is now successfully engaged in forcing a postal savings bank law through Congress, which also has the endorsement of public opinion; he is undoubtedly a strong believer in the necessity of preserving the natural resources of the United States, which was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most popular policies; he has advocated a constitutional amendment permitting the imposition of an Income-tax by Congress, which long has been demanded by the country; he is faithfully and intelligently carrying out the trust prosecution policy of Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps he has not done as much work as Mr. Roosevelt might have accomplished within the past year, though that is very doubtful; but certainly what he has done is fully in accord with Mr. Roosevelt's ideas of government. Nevertheless, the most constant criticism of the President is based on the assumption that he is trying to tear down where Mr. Roosevelt built. He is accused of being too intimate with the corporate interests; he is charged with being sympathetically inclined toward what Americans call the "money power"; and people concientiously believe he is making a pretence of following in the Roosevelt path while secretly anxious to stifle Rooseveltism.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Americans are given to over-criticism of their public men, the result of long and bitter experience of the selfishness of their public officials. Misunderstanding or disapproval of the motives of an officeholder leads invariably in the United States to the direct assumption that the official is working for his own interests and against the interests of the public. Anyone in a position to judge impartially knows Mr. Taft is not the type of citizen to subordinate anything to public policy, but undoubtedly he has been placed on the defensive by public opinion, and it is obvious from his public speeches that he feels this to be the case.

His fault, if it can be called a fault, is due to the quality of peacemaker, which he possesses to a highly developed degree. His most pronounced success during the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations was not as an administrator or an executor, but as a conciliator. In the Philippines, in Cuba, at Rome while negotiating with the Catholic Church over friar lands, he was almost phenomenally successful in this "role." His winning personality, his admirable judicial traits, and his lovable and courageous nature smoothed many a rough road for Mr. McKinley and for Mr. Roosevelt. To try to change discord into harmony is the natural inclination of his mind. It was, therefore, only the dictate of his whole being he was obeying when he adopted as his primary Presidential policy the maxim of "Let us have peace."

Undoubtedly, he was led to believe public opinion also wanted peace at Washington after the seven strenuous tears of Rooseveltism. But public opinion, at the commencement of Mr. Taft's term, did not define what it meant by "peace," and there was nobody to interpret the meaning. The "peace wished for by public opinion was a victorious peace. The people wanted a peaceful continuation of Rooseveltism. They desired the capitalist interests Mr. Roosevelt was fighting to be amicably suppressed. They wished Mr. Taft to accomplish with a smile what Mr. Roosevelt was doing with his "big stick."

UNJUST SUSPICIONS.

Mr. Taft, in pursuit of peace and in carrying out what he believed to be the demand of the people, attempted to make no enemies. That, undoubtedly, is the cause of his present undoing. He has created the impression that he desires to hunt with the hounds and run with the hare. While following Mr. Roosevelt's general line of policy, he has called into consultation and has praised the statesmanship of the enemies of Rooseveltism. He has tried to bring together the Radicals and Conservatives by endorsing both. He secured the enactment of the corporation-tax, and started the income-tax amendment on its journey into the Constitution, and at the same time he said kind words of certain Senators and Congressmen who, in the opinion of a large majority of Americans, are the arch-enemies of political reform. He did exactly what a peacemaker must do to bury differences, but he has found the differences are not dead and refuse to be interred alive. At first, public opinion was amazed when it saw its appointed peacemaker in intimate discussion with those whom it has charged repeatedly with being the enemies of a beneficent public policy. Then, amazement was replaced by mildly expressed dissatisfaction, which now has given way to more loudly expressed criticism.

Thus has Mr. Taft failed. Apparently, too, he has failed beyond recovery, for the people of America now are possessed of the idea that Mr. Taft's personality is not such that he is capable of amending his methods so as to become an expert wielder of the "big stick." Public opinion regards him now as the friend of "the interests," an entirely unjust suspicion, caused by his sincere efforts at peacemaking. But, unjust though the suspicion may be, the result is not changed thereby. The fact remains that Mr. Taft's unpopularity is nationwide, and the people blame Mr. Taft and not themselves. The past year's experience has shown beyond possibility of doubt that the United States wants Rooseveltism as a settled national policy for some time to come.

THE movement for the establishment of a naval and military musical union has progressed so well that the council hope next year to institute a competition of the Queen's Hall, at which winners of branch competitions will enter for the singing championship of the Army and Navy.

MYSTERIES OF THE AMAZON.

Who are the 'White Indians'?

Readers of Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Peru" may recall that in 1540 Gonzales Pizarro, the Viceroy of Quito, set out over the Cordilleras with 350 Spaniards and 4,000 Indians on his famous journey to the Amazon lured on to the loss of 270 of the former and some 2,000 of the latter by the rumours of a strange Indian civilisation, which, like Will-o-the-Wisp, perpetually mocked his advance.

Since that time this same search has been taken up by various adventurour expeditions equally fruitless of result until the story has passed from asseveration into the realm of legend, of which the South American Indian is peculiarly tenacious.

Among the Indians of Ecuador there are still stories of a white race far away to the East and surrounded by cannibal savages, whose forests are impenetrable to the stranger. Many of the more intelligent tribes of the interior positively assert the existence of such a tribe in some indefinite locality, from the hinterland of Colombia and Venezuela to the northern wilds of Matto Grosso. The evidence, such as it is, may be easily summed up.

In interior Brazil the great incentive to exploration in recent years has been the growth and profits of the rubber industry. Rubber is practically confined to belts following river courses in the Amazon basin. Exploration has therefore been confined to rivers. The men who conduct these explorations are usually uneducated Brazilians, with a following of negropeons.

PADDLING DOWN STREAM.

The ascent of a river is a slow and noisy procedure, the sound of the paddles travelling for long distances over the water surface. The return journey is, however, exceedingly quiet, and it is on such occasions that in the dusk of the evening forest Indians are surprised on the river banks fishing or searching for turtles eggs. Under such circumstances have the white Indians been rarely seen.

Notwithstanding that the Bolivian, Brazilian, and Peruvian Governments strenuously legislate for the protection of the aborigines, the lawless population of the distant rubber forests shoot these people at sight in a spirit of misguided revenge for massacres they themselves are mainly responsible for bringing about. The "white Indian" is reputed to be exceptionally savage and brave. All these wild tribes have senses remarkably acute.

In the Upper Acre I was the guest of a Peruvian gentleman, an exceedingly interesting man, whose word I have every reason to believe. He had, at the instigation of a commercial firm in Manaos anxious to have an agent familiar with their language, lived with the savages north of the Amazon for two years. That the firm never paid him a cent. for his experiences is immaterial. He was mated to a chief's daughter—he wore no clothes—and his diet was principally Indian enemy. People who shudder at this should spend a few weeks in the forest, as we have done, without food. It inculcates a remarkable spirit of toleration.

This gentleman heard frequently of "white Indians" coinciding with the outside legend of a fair race with red hair and blue eyes. While with the savages he never, however, saw one. He escaped over some trouble about refusing to eat "a white brother." and settled in the Acre.

RED-HEADED INDIANS.

Here one day he was engaged in following up the River Tahuamann, some miles south of the Upper Acre, in company with a brother and a force of peons, when one of the latter returned to camp with the information that there were "bugris," as the savages are known, a little way up the river.

They carefully threaded the forest, and had a distinct view of six men, and two women, fair and glaringly red-headed, magnificently made, perfectly nude, and the women, in the distance, exceedingly pretty. Their subsequent behaviour was stupid and barbarous. They fired a volley from their Winchester carbines and brought one down. The rest fled, but as they rushed up returned out of the forest, fired a shower of arrows, seized their wounded or dead mate, and disappeared.

They were so near as to observe their colouring quite distinctly. They had the fair, warm brown of a weathered white man, red hair and blue eyes, and they were not difigured by face ornaments or tattoing.

Now these people are reported to have been seen on rare occasions throughout the central region of South America ftom about Latitude 15deg. S. northward.

In Matto Grosso they are spoken of as the "Morcegos" or bats, from a reputed habit of hunting by night and hiding by day. They are credited with inhabiting the region of the lost "Martiri" mines, the exact locality of which, somewhere in the north-east of Matto Grosso State, was lost after the rising of the Indians.

Evidence of this latter kind can be multiplied a hundred-fold. Unfortunately it does not amount to much. Supposing that these people do exist, where could they come from?

Albinoism has been frequently suggested and is peculiar among negro races such as largely inhabit Brazil. It moreover has the support that the albino is peculiarly sensitive to sunlight, and that the singularity may be hereditary. But it does not explain red hair and blue eyes and features which do not suggest any trace of the negro. Moreover, the albino has a pale, sickly colour which is scarcery mistakable.

In the seventeenth century a migration of Portuguese took place from San Paulo into the interior. It consisted of some 1,500 souls, who were never again heard of. The Portuguese, however, have black hair and eyes.

RELICS OF LOST ATLANTIS?

Or are they some racial relic of the lost Atlantis? Students of American legend will remember Quetzatcoate, the deified white man of ancient Mexico, and the periodical visits of bearded white men from the East to the ancient Incan Empire. The white savage is, however, beardless. The ancient pre-Incan Peruvians are held by Short, in his "North Americans of Antiquity," to have been an auburn-haired race, while this same hair and blue eyes were not uncommon among the Indians of Dakota and other tribes.

We know that there were prehistoric races of intelligence who constructed the monolithic ruins of Tiahuanaco, on Lake Titicaca, the fortress of Sachsahuaman, at Cuzco, and various other remains in South America.

At Cuzco some years ago a young engineer discovered the skeletons of two giants in a rock sepulchre, and unfortunately did not realise their possible interest.

Away to the east and north-east of Peru are ancient ruins, lying buried in forest, off the track of roads, and difficult to reach.

An old Incan city, known as Chukiquirran, three days on mule from Cuzco, and whose existence and name were known, was only visited for the first time about a year ago.

In the Canpolican there are reported to be Incan ruins, though Incan is a generic term applied here to any period prior to the Conquest. There are also rumours of ruins in Central Brazil. These things are all vague, because they attract locally very little interest, and scientific travellers will not leave the rivers or depart from beaten tracks. One can scarcely blame them, for any information about the interior is most difficult to obtain. My own is the fruit of experience dearly paid for.

Here you have practically all that is known of the "white Indian." You must please yourself as to their origin, if you care to accept their existence as probable. I lean myself to Plato's Poseidonis and the lost Atlantis, with the scattering and subsequent degeneracy incidental to the frightful catastrophes which overwhelmed the ancient Continent.

THE German shipping lines have reduced the surtax on freights to Australia by 5s. in class I. and 2s. 6d. in the other classes per cubic metre.

Make your own Cigarette. It is twice as good. BAG CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN.

SEDITION IN EGYPT.

Amazing Discovery.

AN extraordinary discovery, says the "Egyptian Gazette," has been made by the police at Cairo, which shows the fanatical delight of the Nationalists at the assassination of the Prime Minister. This information appears in Idris Bay Ragheb's newspaper, so it may be assumed to be correct. Of late some people in a street in the Khalifa quarter of Cairo have been annoyed at the crowds flocking to a house there. It is occupied by a man, whose name was mentioned frequently in regard to the Denishwai affair and the recent murder of the Premier.

On Friday night (March 25) the police raided the house, and were astounded at the spectacle which greeted their eyes. A room had been converted into a "Chapelle ardente," and in the middle was a catafalque on which reposed a coffin containing a figure dressed up to resemble the late Boutres Pasha Ghali. Wax candles surrounded the coffin in mockery of Christian ceremonies, and around it danced a crowd of fanatics, hurling imprecations of every kind against the dummy corpse! When the arrival of the police was observed there was a rush to escape but the police prevented this and took them to the caracol.

Wiring from Damanhour, on March 28, the correspondent of the "Egyptian Gazette" says:

"The murder of the Prime Minister has increased the fanatical hatred of the Moslems for the Copts, especially among the lower-class Moslems, who are attached to the Nationalist party. The efforts of the authorities to restore peace and order are in vain as long as the Moslem Press is allowed to stir up strife. Yesterday a tragic example of this state of things was in evidence in this neighbourhood, when a green turbaned sheikh of Abou Hommos made a murderous attack on a boy with a 'sharshara' (reaping hook) simply because the latter was a Copt. The poor victim of fanaticism was rescued from the sheikh, but his condition is very serious. The authorities of the Parquet, on being informed of the outrage, at once proceeded to the spot and arrested the assassin. An inquiry has been opened."

A later telegram says that the sheikh of Abou Hommos is said to be insane.

AMERICAN BUCKET SHOPS.

THE United States Government inauguarted on April 2 with dramatic suddnenness a campaign against swindling stock transactions. "Bucket shop abuses have been a subject of profound cogitation during the Roosevelt Administration, but nothing positive has been done except the passage last year of the National Bucket Shop law, the working of which was practically restricted to the district of Columbia. The "coup" on April 2 took the form of a raid in various cities upon the quarters of three alleged "bucket shop" firms. On the 1st warrants of arrest for conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States were issued by the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia upon some thirty members of these firms. Sixteen men were arrested on the 2nd. The difficulty in regard to State rights was solved by the fact that each firm maintained an office in Washington.

The magnitude of the Government's undertaking, says the Washington correspondent of the "Times," may be estimated by the fact that if the prosecution is successful about 250 alleged "bucket shops"—all branches of the three firms and transacting business over the entire East and Middle West—will be closed. The affair was planned with wonderful secrecy. The investigation, which appears to have consisted mainly in tapping private wires, has been proceeding for over two months. The Government's move has come at a time when decisive section on the part of the Administration in the cause of reform is most valuable to Mr. Taft.

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

THE Chamber of Deputies on April 1 adopted by 428 votes to 131 the Government Bill for the construction of two new armoured battleships which are to be laid down in August of the current year and to be ready for service in 1913. The Minister of Marine, in his speech on behalf of the Bill declared that any postponement of the inception of these two battleships would be fraught with grave consequences, and that if the bill were rejected it would be a decisive step towards the naval decline of France. A somewhat lively incident occurred. during the debate between Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere and M. Doumer, the general reporter of this year's Estimates. M. Doumer criticised the Government for not having inserted in the original Bill specific details as to the nature of the ships which are about to be laid down, and went on to describe the Minister's naval programme as a purely academic exercise—"C'est de la litterature," he said. Admiral Boue de Lapeyrere was stung by this, and replied as follows:—"My programme is not a literary exercise. Read it. It deals not only with the laying down of the ships in all its aspects; it likewise discusses the questions of the personnel and of all matters connected therewith. I have been working now for seven months with all my heart in the elaboration of this programme. I should be grievously disappointed if I had merely produced a piece of literature. The upshot of this incident was that by the voice of various speakers from all over the House—the Socialists excepted—the majority of the Chamber manifested its desire to see the Government's naval programme systematically carried out during the next few years.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The German aeronaut, Dr. Gans-Fabrice, who intends to sail across the Atlantic Ocean in an airship, has given the following particulars of his scheme:—

"I shall be accompanied by Herr Bruckner, the editor of a Frankfort newspaper, by a physician, and by one chauffeur. I intend to start about the middle of May, and my starting point will either be Cadiz, in Spain, or Teneriffe. This time of the year was chosen because there is then an easterly wind which blows from the European to the American continent continuously, and with a force of nearly thirty miles per hour. It was to this wind that Columbus owed his success in discovering America. I desire to be an aerial Columbus, and, starting approximately from the same point, to be the first to reach America through the air. My course would lie across the Atlantic Ocean to Porto Rico, passing Cuba, and then across the Gulf to New Orleans. The distance of my course would be just over 4,000 miles. I estimate that I should cover this distance in five days. My airship, now approaching completion is a sort of mixture between an ordinary balloon and a steerable airship. The length of the balloon part of it is 175 feet, and the diameter of the balloon, which is cigar-shaped, is fifty feet. My motor is of forty horse-power. Owing to the favourable wind which I shall utilise I intend to only use the motor in case of necessity, but it is not possible to take sufficient benzine to keep the motor going for five days. The cubic contents of the balloon, 220,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, are quite sufficient to keep the airship aloft for 145 hours. That would be six days, or one day more than I require for the passage. Perhaps the most interesting feature of my airship is a cage forty feet long and ten feet wide. In case of necessity this can be sailed on the ocean as a motor boat, and if I run short of benzine it can be sailed as a sailing boat, because I shall take a portable mast with me. So far as human foresight can foresee, my enterprise must succeed. To prevent every danger a number of ships will be on the lookout for us between the European coasts and the West Indies."

MAJOR VINCENT, of the United States, Engineers, speaking at a Frontiersmen's concert at Wandsworth, said he intended to raise a legion out of the 500,000 qualified men in America, with the condition of enlistment that they should, if necessary, fight for England, but never against her.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAE APERIENT WATER. FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A CHANGE OF COIFFURE.

As regards hairdressing, writes a correspondent, there are signs and protents about that a small and very light fringe will be adopted by a good many women. The coiffure still remains close and small, and curls are creeping back incidiously into favour. One method which has acquired a certain amount of favour consists of the hair being drawn smoothly over the back of the head, while, as usual, two thick rolls bind it outside, the difference consisting of a series of smooth "sausage-roll" puffs which are pinned to each side of the head over the brow, much in the way in which our grand-mothers wore their side curls, and leaving the centre parting intact, or in place of this introducing the smallest and lightest of fringes over the forehead. Such a form of hairdressing is, however, becoming only to the very few, the side curls having the effect of adding to rather than detracting from woman's age.

INSECT JEWELLERY.

Insect jewellery is to be one of the chief features of this season's new fashions. Of course, miniature beetles, bees, and butterflies, in the form of broaches, have already had a vogue, but this year they are made life-size, and therein lies their novelty. In some of the shops these quaint ornaments are being exhibited in gold and silver, and still more effective results have been obtained by enamelling the little creatures in their natural colours. Butterflies, beautifully enamelled in reds, greens, blues, and purples, are very popular, while life-sized lizard in green enamel are being greatly favoured. Large gold moths silver beetles, and exquisite lady birds and flies are selling rapidly, and silver beetles promise to become a fashion in themselves.

HIGH AND LOW COLLARS.

The collarless necks, which so many very modish dressmakers are inducing their clients to adopt, is a fashion very pretty and chrrming for a young girl, or for a woman of maturer years when blessed with a plump white neck, but one which the average woman should adopt with caution. The little collarless necks, with their pretty Claudine frills, are very attractive in the showroom and the shop window, but it is no use blinking the fact that the majority of women look smarter and better turned out when they are wearing a high collar, which, by the way, may be of the most delicate lace or net. It gives a smart finish to a smart toilette, and makes the low collarless neck look untidy in contrast. Englishwomen have rarely looked so absolutely chic as during the recent vogue of the high collar, surmounted by a pleated frill of dainty net or chiffon. The latter made a most becoming setting to the face, and though the fashion in the end became ubiquitous, its followers never lost their air of smartness.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

MR. P. LEE PHILLIPS, Chief, Division of Maps and Charts in Library of Congress Washington has compiled in two volumes, containing 1,659 pages, a list of the 3,470 geographical atlases in the collection of the Library of Congress to date. Included in the collection are atlases of cities, those printed to accompany voyages, historical works, and scientific expeditions, and reproductions in atlases to accompany reports on boundary disputes between nations. The maps relating to America, and material of special interest not usually found in atlases, are brought to the attention of the student in bibliographical notes and contents.

Although this work is not a bibliography, it attempts a fullness of description and an analysis unusual in a mere catalogue. It includes most of the well-known editions of Ptolemy, minutely described, and also many of the editions of Ortelius, Mercator, Blaeu, and the more recent atlases of the Italian, Dutch, French, German, and English schools. The American material describes most of the early atlases of this country and the various atlases relating to the early wars, and the state and country atlases of the United States. The prefatory note gives an analysis of the work and is followed by a full table of contents. Volume 1 is devoted to the full descriptive titles of the collection; volume 2 contains a complete author list of abridged titles giving full name of author, date of birth and death when known. This list is followed by a general index of over 40,000 references.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 16th April.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 16th Apr. 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·65	1319164	20659762	21978926
I.M.RySystem	1178·04	270645	3806073	4076718
A. D. C. Ry	125·66	29866	414893	444759
Barau Kotah Ry.	40·29	1841	21532	23373
Total	2950·64	1621516	24902260	26523776 a
Appro. earnings for corpg. week ending 17th Apr. 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	999316	16501861	17501177
I.M.RySystem	1177·95	185299	3235962	3421261
A. D. C. Ry	125·66	25188	351527	376715
B. K. Railway	13·58	481	3086	3567
Total	2923·72	1210284	20092436	21302720 b
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·12	+319848	+ 4157901	+ 4477749
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·09	+ 85346	+570111	+655457
A. D. C. R.	......	+ 4678	+ 63366	+ 68044
Baran-Kotah R.	+ 26·71	+ 1360	+ 18446	+ 19806

a Corrected with Audited figures upto 28th February 1910.

b Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st March 1909.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th Apr. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,70,000	3,65,000	4,000	5,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	337	724	8	1,069
For previous 13 weeks of half year	21,24,552	42,90,287	47,696	64,62,535
Total for 14 week	22,94,552	46,55,287	51,696	70,01,535
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,76,000	3,40,000	4,000	5,20,000
Per mile of Ry.	349	674	8	1,031
Total to corresponding date	21,50,601	41,28,039	77,634	63,56,274

Increase for the week .... Rs. 8,000
Decrease to date .... Rs. 2,253

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th Apr. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	500	10	1,110
Or per mile of Railway	34	29	1	64
For previous 13 weeks of half year	6,650	5,027	27	11,704
Total for 14 week	7,250	5,527	37	12,814
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	400	500	......	900
Per mile of Ry.	23	29	......	52
Total to corresponding date	6,632	7,886	48	14,566

Increase for the week .... Rs. 210
Decrease to date .... Rs. 1,772

WAS IN DESPAIR OVER RINGWORM

Caused by an Infected Razor—Spread Over Neck and Chin—Prescription Made No Impression on It—Lasted for Six Months.

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"I am very glad to tell of the skin trouble I suffered from for quite six months. I went to a barber's and all through a dirty razor or brush which must have previously been used on a customer who was suffering from a skin disease, I caught ringworm. It covered my neck and chin and no sooner did I get rid of it in one spot when it came out again in another place worse than ever. I was beginning to utterly despair of a cure and I greatly feared it had gained a firm and lasting hold on my skin. All my doctor's ointment seemed useless as it made little or no impression on the disease. At last I tried using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I daily used these for about two months and I noticed a very marked improvement in the disease. The large rings began to get much lighter in color and the skin had a much more healthy appearance. And now, after three months, I may say I am cured. I still continue to use Cuticura Soap and also Cuticura Ointment in very small quantities. I shall always recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all my friends needing a skin cure and, although I sometimes doubt a great many so-called 'skin-cures' I call Cuticura very genuine and most useful. Henry J. Moxon (St. John's Coll., Camb.), 9, Devonshire St., Brighton, England, Sept. 19, 1908."

BABIES CURED

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours by Cuticura.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-tortured, disfigured infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless treatment for all humours of the skin.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on skin diseases.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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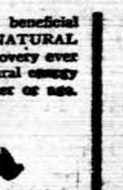
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protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

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BY THE WAY.

"THE HOMER OF THE INSECT."

France has been celebrating, somewhat tardily but with the usual Gallic enthusiasm, the achievements in entomology of the distinguished naturalist M. Henri Fabre, who is eighty-seven years of age and has led the life of a hermit, has been described by Victor Hugo as the "Homer of the Insects," and was recently the subject of a glowing eulogium by M. Maurice Maeterlinck. Fetes were organised by a committee (of which Lord Avebury, Maeterlinck, Frederic Mistral, and Edmund Rostand were members) in the little village of Vaucluse, in Serignand. M. Rostand was unable to be present, but sent an interesting message. "Henri Fabre," he said, "is one of the glories of France, the great savant whose work I so deeply admire, the profound poet, the Virgil of the Insects, and the recluse whose life is a most marvellous example of wisdom."

A RIVAL FOR "RUBBER."

Dr. Augustine Henry, the Cambridge Reader in Forestry, during his recent lecture at Carpenters' Hall, announced some epoch-making discoveries in the cross-fertilisation of trees, which, will revolutionise peactical sylviculture. Incidentally he pointed out that financiers would make more money out of the blue-leaved willow (Salix alba coerulea,) from which bats are made, than from "rubber." The fast growing bat-willow, which is in great demand, is a first-cross between two common varieties of willow, and first appeared in Norfolk about 1700. It is still chiefly obtained from East Anglia. Some thriving young specimens of this important willow have lately been planted in Kew Gardens.

VENICE IN SNOW.

March seems to have gone out like a lion in Venice. The 31st ult. was one of the wildest and coldest days experienced this year. "Within the space of thirty-six hours," writes a Scotsman correspondent, "we have had thunder and lightning, rain, sleet, and snow, and a hurricane of wind. All gondola and boat traffic was suspended. Some smaller boats that ventured on the lagoon were upset, and their occupants were rescued with difficulty. A good deal of damage has been done throughout the city and province by the hurricane of wind. The snow soon melted in the streets, but it lies white on the house-tops, and the whole country round, that was beautiful with wild primroses and violets and springing grain, is now a desolate snowfield."

THE MEREDITH "HAM AND EGG" STORY.

Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, in this month's "Harper's Magazine," given Madox Brown's version of the story of Meredith in Rossotti's house. An acquaintanceship between Rossetti and Meredith ended in the suggestion by Rossetti that Meredith should make a fourth in the household. This suggestion Meredith accepted. The arrangement was that each of the four men should contribute his share of the rent and of household bills, but Meredith was at that time in circumstances of extreme poverty, and, while paying his rent, he was unable or willing to join in the household expenses. Thus he never appeared at table.

WHY HE LEFT.

This may have been because Meredith disliked the food, but the Pre-Raphaelites imagined that he was starving himself for the sake of pride. They attempted, therefore, by sending up small breakfast dishes to his room and by similar attentions, to provide him with some measure of comfort. It is possible that these dishes disgusted him, but it is still more possible that they disturbed his pride. The end came one day when the benevolent posts substituted for the cracked boots which he put outside his door to be cleaned a new pair of exactly the same size and make. He put on the boots, went out, and having forwarded a cheque for the quarter's rent, never returned again.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. A. D. Hall, F. R. S., in an article on Agriculture and the Development Grant in the "English Review" for April, calls attention to some constructive schemes that will aid the British farmer to extend his industry in novel directions. Instances are cited from the United States and other countries. The United States Department of Agriculture noted that the country imported every year the ordinary dried figs from Smyrna to a considerable value, and conceived that the climate of certain parts of the South-Western States approximated sufficiently to that of the Levant to permit of the same figs being grown. The Department detached one of their officers to study the question on the spot; the necessary plants and trees were introduced, and now there is in Southern California an industry which promises to develop until it can more than supply the whole demand of the United States for figs.

TRANSVAAL TOBACCO.

Mr. Hall also tells that after the war tobacco was found to be a staple crop among many of the Transvaal farmers, but the quality was very poor and irregular. Agricultural Department began the process of improvement by obtaining an expert acquainted with American methods of growing, and what is still more important, of curing tobacco; new and improved seed was introduced capable of producing cigarette and cigar leaf; experimental plots were started and demonstrations were given of all the stages in management. Finally a central curing station was established which will eventually be able to deal with all the tobacco grown in the Colony, and a fine product will be the result.

A SIMILAR POLICY FOR THIS COUNTRY.

Mr. Hall does not suggest that these and other examples which he cites can be copied directly by the United Kingdom, but they show, he says, the spirit in which the problem of fostering agriculture and of giving the farming community the benefit of the knowledge and the organisation developed by wholesale commerce have been approached by our commercial rivals. What a similar policy might attempt in our more complex society was, he reminds us, outlined by Mr. Lloyd George in introducing the late Budget, this portion of his speech being, in fact, the prelude to the Land Development Act. Mr. Hall amplifies the text of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and translates his principles into a few concrete examples of good work which might be attacked by a vigorous Department with some promise of success.

THE CRAB'S ENEMY.

In the conrse of a lecture before the Herne Bay Angling Society Mr. Wheeler, the treasurer, stated that the best way to keep crabs off bait is to fix above it a whelk which is their most deadly enemy. He than gave, according to the "Field," some interesting particulars of the plaice, dab, flounder, and thornback. He laid great stress on the early maturity of the Thames estuary fish compared with those of more northern waters. The size of those fish in that district ran from 1lb. to 1 1-2lb. The greatest enemy of the plaice was the sea anemone, and its greatest protection a slimy exudation. Its food was chiefly bivalve in preference to lugworms, and it watched its food for some time before taking it hastily. Dabs spawned early in December and took three months to recover. The female became a pinkish colour just before spawning, and was declared then to be in "the pink of condition."

A LILLIPUTIAN GAS ENGINE.

Various attempts have recently been made, says the "University Correspondent," to construct a "gas turbine" bearing the same relation to an ordinary gas engine as the steam turbine to the common steam engine. Experimental engines of this type have already been constructed as high as five hundred horsepower, and experts consider them the most powerful type of engine ever made. It is claimed that a gas turbine for a motor car would be small enough to fit into a top-hat! For aviation such light engines would be invaluable.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething orother causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

"OUR LUCKIEST PEER."

Such is the title that has been bestowed upon the Marquis of Bute, who has, unfortunately, been far from well lately. Although only twenty-eight, he is one of the richest men in the kingdom. His income has been estimated at over £200,000 a year, and he possesses vast estates, including rich coal mines in Wales. Mount Stuart Castle, his lordship's property near Rothesay, cost between £600,000 and £700,000 to build, while the Island of Bute, 20,000 acres in Wigtownshire, and 40,000 acres in Ayrshire also belong to the lucky young marquis. Lord Bute is vary keen on everything Scotch. He often appears in the kilt, and keeps a piper to play the good old Scottish airs. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and his love of open-air life is shared by the Marchioness, who is a daughter of Sir Henry Bellingham.

A CULTIVATOR OF THE VINE.

One of Lord Bute's hobbies is the cultivation of the vine, a proceeding in which his late father was also interested. There are two Bute vineyards, one near Cardiff and the other at Swanbridge. "My father made a hobby of growing vines," said Lord Bute some time ago, "and respecting his wishes, I am going to continue doing so. I take a deep interest in them." Of course, the English climate is not very favourable for the vine, but some excellent results have been obtained on the Bute vineyards, and some of the wine has been declared equal to the best French brands.

A BARONET'S CHARMED LIFE.

Sir Claude de Crespigny, who has been saying some hard things about the "silly old women, not of the female sex," who objected to the ladies' race at the East Essex Hunt Steeplechases, has been credited with possessing more lives than the average cat. In this younger days it was regarded as quite in the ordinary course of things that his name should be periodically mentioned in connection with some particularly narrow escape from sudden death. Sir Claude easily heads the list of all British sportsmen in the matter of broken bones alone, which include two leg-bones fractured in a balloon accident, three arm-bones while hunting, three ribs resulting from a fall while steeplechasing, another in a cab accident and numerous broken fingers in boxing, and kicks from horses. To this formidable list should be added repeated visitations of concussion of the brain, none of which, fortunately, have interfered with his health.

SOME FEW ADVENTURES.

Starting life in the Royal Navy, Sir Claude, after five years, entered the 60th Rifles. He acted as war correspondent in the last Soudan Campaign up the Nile, and when war broke out in South Africa, he and his three sons made their way to the front. Sir Claude is one of the very few men who have ever crossed the North Sea in a balloon, and he is also one of the still rarer few who have escaped alive out of the coils of a python. He has had miraculous escapes from sharks in Burmuda and falling trees in Florida. Once, in India, he got into uncomfortably close quarters with an infuriated wounded tiger, which he [subsequently despatched. Sir Claude de Crespigny is the only European who ever swum the narrow gut of the first cataract of the Nile. This achievement he has modestly told himself: "Some natives who were cruising about said that if any European ventured to attempt the feat, he would surely go under and not come up alive. I argued to myself that they had no better lungs than I had, so in I went. I think I came up very much alive, or I should not be here."

KING EDWARD'S ESCAPE.

Sir Claude was among those who witnessed the accident on the warship "Sultan" which so nearly proved fatal to King Edward, then Prince of Wales. The Prince, who had been examining the working of a new type of gun, turned round to ask one of the officers a question, when all of a sudden the windlass took charge, and, running round with terrible velocity, only by a hairsbreadth missed the Prince's head. A few inches nearer, and he would have been killed on the spot.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST DRAMATIST.

Sir Arthur Wing Pinero is, despite his keen British instincts, of Portuguese ancestry. He is descended from a Sephardie family, and the correct spelling of his name is "Pinheiros." In 1876 the future dramatist was that is known in "the" profession as "general utility" in Mr. Edward Saker's stock company at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, where he received the overpowering salary of £2 per week. Two years before that he made his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, and was rewarded with a weekly remuneration of £1. For his first play he received a set of shirt studs. Of course, he really gave the play for nothing; the studs were an expression of gratitude. He sold his second play for a £5 note. His third play was bought by his old manager, Sir Henry Irving, in whose company he acted for a considerable time, for £50.

HOLDING IT UP.

'Once, while acting at the Lyceum in "Louis" XI., Pinero had an amusing experience. In the middle of a scene he noticed one of the "practicable" trees swaying and tottering in a threatening manner just behind Irving. "The tree is coming down, sir," whispered Pinero to Irving. "Hold it up, them; hold it up," whispered the great actor in sepulchral tones. And he continued to throw asides of "Hold it up; hold it up" at Pinero during the whole of the speech he was at the moment making. The young actor did his best to carry out his instructions—he thrust his whole weight against the tree, and engaged in a kind of death struggle with it until it came crashing down almost on top of him overwhelming noise. Irving calmly finished his speech, paying no attention to the tree, and then, with great presence of mind, he gagged: "Ha!" he cried. "Where is the Dauphin? Let us go seek him," and, taking the dazed Pinero by the arm, he led him off the stage.

A LADY MOUNTAINEER.

Mrs. Aubrey le Blond, who, the other day, presided at the meeting of the Ladies' Alpine Club, has a claim to stand in the front rank of modern mountaineers, irrespective of sex. But not content with her reputation in this field, she has also made a name as a photographic artist and as a writer of delightful travel books and articles. Indeed, there are few lady travellers, even in this travelled age, who can boast of more varied experiences. This is all the more extraordinary when it is remembered that Mrs. Le Blond made her first acquaintance with the mountains as an invalid. As a girl she was weak and frail, and after trying the Mediterranean, the Tyrol, and Algiers, she was sent to Switzerland in search of health. Shortly after her arrival, she made her first ascent from Chamayeur. On the way down the mountain the party were overtaken by darkness before the club hut was reached, and had to spend the night in the snow, which was by no means a delightful prospect for the invalid. Since those days, Mrs. Le Blond has climbed nearly every peak worthy of the name in the Swiss Alps, the Dolomites, and the mountains of Dauphiny. She has also travelled practically over every inch of the most inaccessible parts of Norway. Some nine years ago she established herself in a tent at a little place called Jaegersvand, two hundred miles within the Arctic Circle. Here she was surrounded by a little colony of Lapps. These little people were very amusing, and after a time became quite friendly, though they had a distinct aversion from having their photographs taken. The sight of Mrs. Le Blond's "magical box" would drive them all into their huts. On one occasion she took a snapshot of one who had actually ascended to the housetop with a fond hope of being out of reach of the camera.

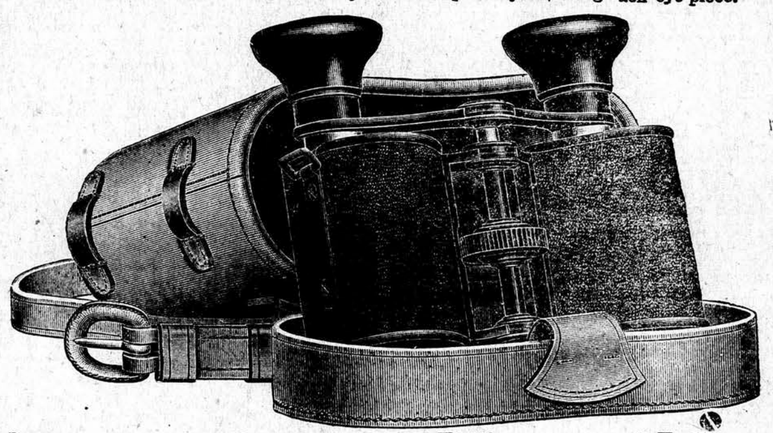
AFRICAN ADVENTURES.

There are few British administrators in distant lands to whose lot more exciting adventures have fallen than to that of Sir Alfred Sharpe, who has made public his intention of resigning from the Governorship of Nyassaland Protectorate. Once, while in a small boat on Lake Nyassa, he had the nasty experience of coming into close quarters with a hippopotamus, with very disastrous results. The boat was upset, three or four of the boatmen were drowned, and a whole cargo of ammunition and rifles was lost. Sir Alfred himself, being a strong swimmer, succeeded in reaching a small island. Here he remained for six or seven hours in an exhausted condition, and probably would have been left there to starve had not an empty canoe drifted near. Securing it, he succeeded in reaching human habitation.

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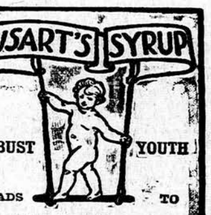
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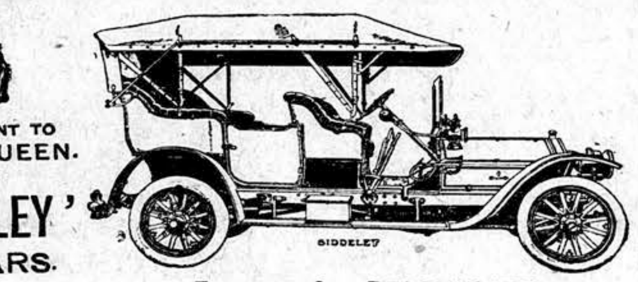
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